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Daily Report

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FBIS-AFR-90-066

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African States To Discuss Angola Peace Process

*MB0404192090 Luanda Domestic Service in Portuguese
1900 GMT 4 Apr 90*

[Text] The presidents of Angola, the Congo, Sao Tome and Principe, and Gabon will hold a minisummit in the Sao Tomean capital on Friday [6 April] to assess the Angolan peace process.

News of the minisummit involving Presidents Jose Eduardo dos Santos, Sassou-Nguesso, Pinto da Costa, and Omar Bongo was disclosed by the diplomatic adviser and envoy of the Sao Tomean president following an audience with the Congolese president.

Dos Santos To Bring Plan

*AB0404140290 Dakar PANA in English
1235 GMT 4 Apr 90*

[Text] Brazzaville, 4 April (ACI/PANA)—Heads of state of Congo, Gabon, Angola and Sao Tome and Principe are to meet on Thursday in Sao Tome to discuss ways to bring about peace in Angola. The diplomatic adviser to the president of Sao Tome, Carlos Gomez, announced on Tuesday in Brazzaville that during the quadripartite summit, Angola President Jose Eduardo dos Santos will explain to his colleagues the new peace plan recently drawn up by the government.

During his visit to the Congolese capital, Gomez met with Sassou-Nguesso and handed over to him a message from President Pinto da Costa of Sao Tome.

To Set UNITA-Government Meeting

*LD0404223990 Lisbon Domestic Service in Portuguese
2200 GMT 4 Apr 90*

[Text] The prospect of Angolan peace talks will be discussed this Friday at a meeting of the Committee of the Group of Four in Sao Tome and Principe. The presidents of Angola, Gabon, Congo, and Sao Tome and Principe will appraise the evolution of Angola's internal conflict and seek to set the date for a meeting between the Angolan Government and UNITA [National Union for Total Independence of Angola] representatives with a view to commencing peace negotiations.

OAU: RSA-Hungarian Ties Violate Accords

*MB0104195890 Luanda Domestic Service in Portuguese
1900 GMT 1 Apr*

[Text] The OAU has described the establishment of diplomatic relations between South Africa and Hungary as a flagrant violation of international accords.

An OAU declaration issued in Addis Ababa appeals to the international community to continue to exert pressure on Pretoria until apartheid is totally eliminated.

The document accuses South Africa of manipulating the international community into lifting the embargo that was imposed until apartheid's segregationist regime was abolished.

SADCC Official Urges Regional Cooperation

*MB0304233890 Dakar PANA in English
1712 GMT 3 Apr 90*

[Text] Lusaka, 3 April (ZANA/PANA)—The Southern African Development Coordination Conference (SADCC) has urged its member countries to abandon their nationalism and look into the hard facts of economic survival.

Speaking during an interview with the Lusaka-based private television network Africa Tomorrow on Monday [2 April], SADCC Executive Secretary Simba Makoni said that while Europe was dismantling its economic barriers, some SADCC member countries were clinging to their sovereign right to make their own economic mistakes.

He told the network that the strong spirit of nationalism was being maintained in SADCC states at a time when the rest of the world was finding the old fashioned economic sovereignty a luxury it could not afford.

[Words indistinct] populations of the nine-member African economic grouping.

He recalled that it was for political reasons that the East African Community disintegrated and not the economy of a joint airline, rail system and motor transport. [sentence as received] Makoni urged SADCC member states to take heed of the consequences that will befall the region in the event of the establishment of a common currency by Europeans in 1992 and when Europeans start diverting their investment to the reformed Eastern block.

He hoped the formalisation of the proposed SADCC charter would spell out the rights and obligations of member states instead of the current loose arrangement in which much depended on political good will.

He pointed out that to achieve an equitable distribution of SADCC benefits, there was need for members to direct their new investments to regional levels.

He said instead of having scattered motor assembly plants, textile industries and energy stations operating at low capacities to feed national markets, it was more prudent to have larger units that operated at full capacities and supplied the entire region.

Makoni observed that even better established European and American companies were integrating to protect themselves against current adverse economic conditions.

He was however happy that the spirit of integration was slowly catching on in the region with five of the nine member countries cooperating well in setting up a joint airline.

Although SADCC had achieved a lot in the past ten years, more remained to be done, he said.

Chad**FANT on Libyan Islamic Legion Forces' Defeat**

AB04042035 Ndjema Domestic Service in French 1900 GMT 4 Apr 90

[“Communiqué No. 1” of the Chadian National Armed Forces (FANT) High Command issued in Ndjema on 3 April]

[Text] The FANT, which carried out an operation against the Libyan Islamic Legion forces, took total control of the localities of Bahai and Tine on Tuesday, 3 April 1990, thus inflicting a severe defeat upon the aggressors who came from Sudan’s Darfur Province. The provisional outcome of this operation is as follows:

On the side of the Islamic Legion: 330 dead; 46 troops taken prisoner.

Equipment seized from the enemy: nine Toyotas equipped with SPG- 9's; five jeeps equipped with 106-mm guns; two Toyotas equipped with 107-mm ground-to-ground missiles; six Toyotas equipped with 14.5-mm [words indistinct]; one BM-21; three 81-mm mortars; 16 troop carriers; two transceivers; two Mercedes heavy-duty trucks loaded with food, and several cases of ammunition of all kinds.

Enemy equipment destroyed: three Toyotas equipped with 14.5-mm guns; two jeeps equipped with 106-mm guns; and two heavy-duty trucks loaded with ammunition.

With this operation against the gang of mercenaries in the pay of Libya, the valiant FANT fighters have demonstrated, once again, their firm determination to crush any aggression and to pursue aggressors wherever they may be.

Says Forces ‘Completely Destroyed’

AB0404195990 Ndjema Domestic Service in French 1900 GMT 4 Apr 90

[“Communiqué No. 2” of the Chadian National Armed Forces (FANT) High Command issued on 4 April in Ndjema]

[Text] After the previous severe defeat of the Sudanese-Islamic forces at Bahai and at Tine on 3 April, the FANT continued the operation by surrounding (?the enemy forces) this time. Thus, these Sudanese-Islamic forces have been completely destroyed today, 4 April 1990.

The very few survivors are fleeing toward their Sudanese nest in Darfur Province. The complete results of this heroic operation by our Armed Forces will be made known later. Once again, by meeting this challenge, constituted by the characteristic aggression perpetrated

again against Chad by Libya, with courage and determination, our gallant FANT fighters have just written a new glorious page in their mission of defending their fatherland.

More on FANT Communiqué

AB0404174590 Paris AFP in French 1629 GMT 4 Apr 90

[Text] Ndjema, 4 Apr (AFP)—The Chadian National Armed Forces (FANT) today recaptured the localities of Bahai and Tine at the Sudan-Chad border following “an operation against the Libyan Islamic Legion,” the Chadian Military High Command announced today.

According to the High Command, which pointed out that on the enemy side there were 330 dead while 46 prisoners were taken, the Chadian Army inflicted “a severe defeat upon the aggressors” from Sudan’s Darfur Province.

The command said weapons and equipment seized from the enemy forces included Toyota vehicles equipped with 14.5-mm guns, two Totolas equipped with 107-mm ground-to-ground missiles, jeeps equipped with 106-mm guns, and heavy-duty trucks loaded with ammunition.

The command also mentioned three Toyotas and three jeeps that were destroyed, as well as two ammunition trucks. The command, which mentioned no FANT casualties, pointed out that with this operation against “the gang of mercenaries in the pay of Libya, the Chadian Army has demonstrated its firm determination to crush any aggression and to pursue the aggressors anywhere they may be.”

(In Paris, informed sources pointed out today that these armed elements failed in their attempt to capture a Chadian locality and the Guereda Region, located about 40 km from the border and then were dispersed.

(These elements are now faced by the FANT which has taken measures to block their retreat into Sudan, to contain them, and to annihilate them, the same sources added.

(However, no confirmation was given in Khartoum of the announcement by supporters of Idriss Deby that their forces had occupied the Koulbous and Adre border areas.)

350 ‘Pro-Libyan’ Forces Said Killed

LD0404131390 Paris Domestic Service in French 1300 GMT 4 Apr 90

[Text] Chad has announced that 350 pro-Libyan fighters have been killed and 46 others taken prisoner by the Chadian Army during fighting which has just taken place near the border with Sudan.

France Said Reinforcing Military Deployment

LD0504092190 Paris Domestic Service in French
0600 GMT 5 Apr 90

[Text] Another Libyan infiltration attempt in Chad. If one is to believe the N'djamena government, the troops of [Libyan leader] Colonel Mu'ammar al-Qadhafi are reported to have attempted an incursion via Sudan to the east of the country this time. The Chadian Army is reported to have repulsed the enemy during the day yesterday. France is reported to have reinforced its military deployment in the region.

Demonstrators Protest 'Libya's New Aggression'

AB3103081490 Dakar PANA in English
1712 GMT 30 Mar 90

[Text] N'djamena, 30 March (ATP/PANA)—Students of professional educational institutions in Chad on Friday in N'djamena demonstrated in support of Chadian President Hissein Habre and the Armed Forces.

The demonstrators read two messages reaffirming the unconditional support of the youths for the president and calling on the Armed Forces to continue their vigilance.

Responding on behalf of the government, Minister of Agriculture Gouara Lassou stated that Libya continued its aggression on Chad. Lassou said that Chad was ready to make every sacrifice to defend itself and its territorial integrity. He added, "We shall also continue the fight for the development of our country."

Many demonstrations were similarly organised in other parts of the country to protest Libya's new aggression in Tine and Bahai (Chad) from Sudanese territory.

Official Notes Lack of Progress in Libya Talks

NC0204145990 Cairo MENA in Arabic
1303 GMT 2 Apr 90

[Excerpts] Cairo, 2 Apr (MENA)—An emissary from Chadian President Hissein Habre will arrive in Cairo next week with a message to President Husni Mubarak about the conflict between Chad and Libya, said 'Abd-al-Qadir Adoum, Chad's new ambassador to Egypt.

In an exclusive interview with MENA, the Chadian ambassador expressed hope that President Husni Mubarak's friendly relations with both sides would aid in efforts to resolve that crisis.

The ambassador said that the situation is currently worrisome, for there is no progress in the talks and the cease-fire is regularly violated by attacks across Darfur in Sudan.

The Chadian ambassador called on the international community to exert concerted efforts to bring about peace and avert an escalation of the conflict, which has

already harmed the interests of both sides. He said his country is ready to work in goodwill to achieve peace. [passage omitted]

The Chadian ambassador said that a radio station operated by the Chadian opposition transmits its threats from Libyan territory.

Adoum asserted that the dispute is basically about the Aozou border strip. He added that a joint committee from both countries met four times in one year, most recently on 20 March, to discuss the dispute. Each time the Libyan delegation presented the same proposals and made the release of POW's a condition for continuing the talks.

Refugees Return Home From Nigeria

AB2303222490 N'djamena Domestic Service in French
1900 GMT 23 Mar 90

[Text] Eight hundred Chadian refugees from Maiduguri, Nigeria, this morning reached N'djamena. They were received by the chairman of the Committee for Refugees, Mr. [name indistinct] [words indistinct], on behalf of the committee. In his remarks, the chairman of the Refugees Reception Committee noted with delight the massive return of the refugees. According to him, this demonstrated their willingness to make their modest contribution to the nation's recovery efforts. Other Chadian refugees are expected tomorrow.

Rwanda

President Habyarimana Meets Dumas in Paris

PM0504090490 Paris LE MONDE in French 5 Apr 90 p 6

[Unattributed report: "Rwandan President Visits Paris"]

[Text] Speaking in Paris on Tuesday 3 April, Rwandan President Juvenal Habyarimana called for more justice in international trade and especially in fixing prices of raw materials from Africa. The head of state, who has been on an official visit to France since Monday, called on the IMF and the World Bank to "use their moral influence" to this end.

After condemning the Western press' propensity to state that democracy does not exist in Africa, Mr. Habyarimana said that democracy is not synonymous with the existence of several parties in his view. Democracy is a "way of behaving" he said, "a consensus between leaders and people with the leaders having the duty to work in the direction desired by the people."

The Rwandan president met with Foreign Minister Roland Dumas and visited the Thomson plant in Confins-Sainte-Honorine.

Zaire**Opposition Movement Backs Democracy Process**

*AB2703092890 Paris AFP in French
1449 GMT 24 Mar 90*

[Text] Geneva, 24 Mar (AFP)—“The Rally for Change in Continuity” in Zaire supports “the current democratization process in the country,” its chairman, Constant N’dom, stated on Friday, 23 March, in Geneva at a news conference. Mr. N’dom, a Zairian refugee settled in Belgium, stated that he went to Zaire in February with about 20 fellow countrymen. Their movement, which includes exiles and people inside the country, was founded at this time. This group was received by President Mobutu Sese Seko.

On 14 January, Mr. N’dom stated, President Mobutu made a speech in which he announced that there was a need to reform the country’s institutions and called on the people to make their suggestions through the Permanent Popular Consultation Board. The people have until 15 April to make proposals ranging from the need to increase salaries to the introduction of a multiparty system, Mr. N’dom added.

The “Rally for Change in Continuity” has presented its own suggestions to President Mobutu. The movement believes, in particular, that “peace and national unity” must “be safeguarded” and that “economic and social policy” must “be changed.” It calls for the separation of the state from the party (People’s Movement of the Revolution), the separation of powers, the revision of the Constitution, and, at a later stage, the adoption of a multiparty system.

President Mobutu Defends One-Party System

*AB2803110790 London BBC World Service in English
1709 GMT 26 Mar 90*

[Text] Zaire’s President Mobutu is not often moved to defend the country’s one-party system in public. But

now, following last week’s call by a group visiting American [word indistinct] for political reforms, the Zairian leader hit back at his critics, especially the people behind the recent anti-government leaflet campaign. From Kinshasa, Bosongo Boyami telexed this report:

[Begin studio announcer recording] President Mobutu criticized what he called the childish agitation of a few individuals who, he said, had been flooding the capital with seditious documents aimed at sowing confusion and disorder. These few individuals, he said, who were the usual troublemakers, seemed to be intent on distracting the population from making a meaningful contribution to society. These seditious documents, the president said, were full of tall stories and lies aimed at destabilizing Zaire’s authentic revolution, which he insisted would be defended at all costs.

The president also denounced those who were claiming that the United States was putting pressure on Zaire to implement a multiparty system. This too was a lie, the president said, adding that it was outrageous to even suggest that foreigners could dictate anything to Zaire. The United States, President Mobutu said, was a friend of Zaire, but Zaire was not an American colony. When it came to a multiparty system, President Mobutu insisted, this had already been tried in the 1960s, with the disastrous results that everyone would recall.

President Mobutu then reminded his audience of what he called the communist-inspired rebellions of that period and of the secession movements in Katanga and in the southern Kasai region which, he said, had been fomented by right-wing European elements who had an eye on Zaire’s mineral riches. This sort of violence, the president said, is why he had decided upon assuming the presidency to resist pressures to place the country under any particular ideological dominance. The president said he decided at that time that Zaire should opt for neither a left-wing nor a right-wing political solution, nor, indeed, for a centrist one. He had decided at that time that Zaire should opt for a peaceful solution, and that decision, he said, remained in force. [end recording]

Ethiopia

16 Said Killed in Sahel Government Air Raid

EA0404153490 (Clandestine) *Voice of the Broad Masses of Eritrea in Tigrinya* 0400 GMT 4 Apr 90

[Excerpts] Ethiopian fighter aircraft carried out a savage air raid on Afabet town [in Sahel Province, northern Eritrea] yesterday morning and left 16 people dead, 24 others wounded, and over 100 houses destroyed.

The two MiG-23 Ethiopian fighter aircraft conducted an intensive air raid at 0700 on 3 April in areas inhabited by many people, such as shopping centers and mosques, using cluster and other bombs of great destructive power condemned by the world.

Most of those killed and wounded were women, children, and the elderly, whose houses were completely destroyed and their bodies dismembered by the shattering bombs. [passage omitted].

In a similar incident on 31 March, Ethiopian fighter aircraft carried out a similar air raid at (?Geleb), in (Abrehe Mensae) district, and destroyed 25 houses.

30 Die in Mitsiwa Raid

EA0504110890 (Clandestine) *Voice of the Broad Masses of Eritrea in Amharic* 0630 GMT 5 Apr 90

[Excerpt] Yesterday afternoon the fascist Dergue carried out an air raid on innocent civilians in Mitsiwa. In this raid, carried out on the area called [word indistinct], 30 civilians were killed, most of them women and children, and 54 others were severely wounded and are being treated in an Eritrean People's Liberation Front (EPLF) hospital. In addition, many other civilians were slightly wounded. In the same raid more than 100 houses with all their contents were burned down.

The bombs used by the Dergue in the Mitsiwa raid were cluster bombs, which are designed to inflict serious injury on civilians and are deplored internationally. [passage omitted]

EPRDF Says Over 5,407 Troops 'Out of Action'

EA0504114190 (Clandestine) *Voice of the Broad Masses of Ethiopia in Amharic* 0400 GMT 5 Apr 90

[Excerpt] At a time when the Dergue, rightists, and vacillators have been talking about the dispersal of the Ethiopian People's Democratic Revolutionary Front's (EPRDF) forces, the heroic EPRDF forces have wiped out the well-fortified enemy forces from Guguf [in southern Welo] to Alem town [in northern Shewa], and put 5,407 enemy soldiers out of action. They seized: two BM's [rocket launchers], four tanks, and numerous heavy and light weapons, as well as other useful property.

While the Dergue, rightists, and vacillators have been spreading the rumor that the EPRDF army has been dispersed, wiped out in Shewa, and so on, in less than a

month our heroic army has scored another brilliant victory and reaffirmed its indomitability. The EPRDF army, which always enjoys popular support, in a destructive and breathtaking offensive it launched against the enemy forces who were fortified over 150 kms, from Guguf to Alem town in Shewa, from 25 to 30 March, killed (?3,050) enemy soldiers, wounded 1,150, and captured 1,200 of them. In addition, they seized: two BM's, four T-55 tanks, one armored personnel carrier (APC), six 122-mm artillery pieces, three (T-23) antiaircraft guns, two 14.5 antiaircraft guns, nine 82-mm mortars, one 60-mm mortar, one (?Glenof) G, more than 40 medium size weapons, more than 2,350 light weapons, 21 vehicles, one (?bulldozer), 25 radio communication sets, six motor cycles, one truck loaded with (?Ghee) butter, more than 60 barrels of fuel, and more than 2,000 quintals of foodstuffs.

Enemy armor destroyed in this battle consisted of: two BM's, eight T-55 tanks, two APC's, one 122-mm artillery piece, one (four by two) antiaircraft gun, three (T-23) antiaircraft guns, one 14.5 antiaircraft gun, depots containing millions of rounds of ammunition and rockets, and 59 assorted vehicles. While fleeing Alem town the enemy burned down a huge storehouse of goods. [passage omitted]

Says Government Using Israeli Bombs

EA0404155090 (Clandestine) *Voice of the Tigray Revolution in Tigrinya to Ethiopia* 1500 GMT 3 Apr 90

[Excerpt] The savage Dergue has continued its bombardment against our people living in territory liberated by the Ethiopian People's Revolutionary Democratic Front (EPRDF). The antipeople Dergue says that it stands for peace, while cheating the people with one hand and bombing the civilian population with the other, in order to defeat the people and isolate them from their revolution.

Accordingly, in its air raid carried out by two Soviet-made fighter planes on 28 March at a place called (Segno Gebeya) in Were Ilu Province of Welo Region, it burned 18 stockpiles of the people's grain.

It has been learned that the bombs dropped by the two planes were new ones from Israel. [passage omitted]

Government, ELF Rebels Begin 'Direct' Talks

AB0204133290 Paris AFP in English 1308 GMT 2 Apr 90

[Text] Sanaa, April 2 (AFP)—The Ethiopian Government and rebels of the Eritrean Liberation Front (ELF) opened direct peace talks in the North Yemen capital late Sunday, the Foreign Ministry said here Monday.

A ministry spokesman said the parley was a follow-up to initial contacts in the Sudanese capital Khartoum in March 1988, and had been made possible because both

sides trusted the North Yemen Government in its moves to find peaceful solutions to conflict in the Horn of Africa.

Sources close to the rebels said they were going to insist on the right to self-determination for the Eritrean people. Once the government in Addis Ababa acknowledged that right, "the way will be open to a peaceful solution", the sources said.

The ELF is the oldest, but militarily least active, of the Eritrean separatist movements. Accompanying its team are delegates from three other small rebel groups, the Unified Organisation, the National Council and the Revolutionary Council, which merged in 1985.

The sources said the main rebel movement, the Eritrean People's Liberation Front, had refused to join the talks, without giving a reason.

It had three rounds of fruitless negotiations with Ethiopia since last September.

Foreign Minister in UK on Peace Talks, Reform

EA0304221490 London BBC World Service in English
1615 GMT 3 Apr 90

[From the "Focus on Africa" program]

[Text] In spite of its economic and political reforms and its offers of reconciliation, the Ethiopian Government isn't having much luck around the conference table at the moment. The Eritrean People's Liberation Front, EPLF, are apparently reluctant to talk and has scored big military successes including the capture of the Red Sea port of Mitsiwa. And last week, talks with the Tigray People's Liberation Front in Rome collapsed and the TPLF claims that its forces are within a hundred miles of Addis Ababa. Well, Ethiopia's foreign minister, Tesfaye Dinka, is in London. He gave a press conference this afternoon and Julian Marshal was there.

[Begin Marshal recording] Mr. Tesfaye Dinka said that his government was still committed to a peaceful solution of the conflicts in Eritrea and Tigray, but if the rebels insisted on pursuing military offensives, then the government had no option but to defend. On the military situation in Tigray, where the rebels claim to be a hundred miles from Addis Ababa, Mr. Dinka said that there are some towns and villages in inaccessible areas where government troops take over one place one week and rebels take a place another week and the military situation, he said, had its ebbs and flows. But the government was confident because it had the support of the people. The same was true, he said, of Eritrea, although he conceded that Mitsiwa was not a small place. However, government troops were now actively engaged in trying to recapture the town and time would tell who would finally be in control there.

Turning to the political and economic reforms recently announced by his government, Mr. Tesfaye Dinka said

that these were not a political gimmick in order to maintain President Mengistu in power. They were changes that had been considered for some time and the government was now intent on implementing them. He said that the government was prepared to consider the establishment of other parties on their own merit and he could foresee a situation, either through elections or other processes, where opposition parties had more support from the people than the ruling party. In that situation, he said, the government would step down. He said that if the government accepted the principle of more than one party, then by definition and logic, that meant that other parties had the right to contest elections and, if they win, they automatically assume government positions. Mr. Dinka said that the party and the government were no longer committed to any one ideology, and that included Marxism and Leninism. The government now wanted to encourage the private sector and private capital, and by definition, that means moving towards capitalism. [end recording]

Government Says Somalia Undermining Peace Accord

AB0204212490 Paris AFP in English 1748 GMT 2 Apr 90

[Text] Addis Ababa, April 2 (AFP)—Ethiopia has accused high-ranking officials in northern Somalia of attempts to undermine a peace agreement signed between the two countries two years ago.

It was reacting to a recent accusation by commander of the 26th Army in northern Somalia, Colonel Abdulahi Ahmed Jama, that Ethiopia was supplying Somali opposition groups with weapons and other military hardware. The colonel was apparently referring to backing for rebels of the Somali National Movement (SNM), a protege of Ethiopia until the peace accord ended their special relationship in April 1988.

The government reaction, published Sunday in the English-language national daily newspaper THE ETHIOPIAN HERALD and signed by an unidentified "commentator" recalled that one provision of the April agreement required both sides to refrain from hostile propaganda against the other.

"However, high-ranking officials of the Government of Somalia are still engaged in disseminating false allegations that contravene the provision," the commentator said. It said the allegations were badly timed, coinciding with a meeting of their joint monitoring committee, the watchdog of the application of past decisions.

The April agreement ended 10 years of hostility between Addis Ababa and Mogadishu, sparked off by the Ogaden war in 1977.

Plan To Increase Army Pay Alleged

EA2503091490 (Clandestine) Voice of the Broad Masses of Eritrea in Arabic 0530 GMT 24 Mar 90

[Text] Reliable sources have said that, beginning this month the Dergue regime will increase the salaries of

members of its Army in accordance with their ranks. In accordance with this decision, the salaries of every general and colonel will be increased by \$50, every major and captain by \$40, every lieutenant and sergeant by \$26, and every corporal and private by 25 Ethiopian dollars [currency as heard]. The same sources said that the Dergue authorities have issued stern orders to keep this decision secret until it is announced.

The Dergue's measure to increase the salaries of members of its army comes at a time when it is suffering military defeats and a strangling economic crisis. It is an attempt to absorb the resentment of members of its Army and to raise their collapsed morale.

Adviser Hopes for Resumption of U.S. 'Support'

*TA3103105890 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew
1000 GMT 31 Mar 90*

[Text] At the conclusion of his trip to Israel, Kesse Kabede, the adviser to the Ethiopian president, expressed his hope that the United States would resume its support of his country following the institution of economic and constitutional changes, the move to a multiparty system, and the release of all political prisoners.

Kabede told our correspondent Yitzhaq Feller that he is leaving for the United States to hold talks with Administration leaders, in the hope of restoring Ethiopia to the Western fold.

Up until 13 years ago, Ethiopia received U.S. aid but this was stopped after the military regime led by Mengistu Haile-Mariam, which had deposed Emperor Haile Selase, adopted a Marxist ideology.

Kenya

Former Minister Expelled From Party, Parliament

*EA0404104490 Nairobi Domestic Service in English
1800 GMT 3 Apr 90*

[Text] The KANU [Kenya African National Union] National Governing Council meeting which was chaired by His Excellency President Daniel arap Moi today expelled Mr. Waruru Kanja from the ruling party. Mr. Kanja, who was sacked yesterday as the minister for

information and broadcasting, now automatically also loses his Nyeri town parliamentary seat.

The meeting also suspended the Nairobi KANU branch's organizing secretary, Mr. Maina Kamanda, for one year. It also approved the resurrection of the National Disciplinary Committee, which will now be chaired by the KANU national chairman and will comprise all national party officials.

Addressing the press soon after the meeting, the KANU secretary general, Mr. Joseph Kamotho, also announced the lifting of suspensions imposed on various members of the party like Mr. Eliud Mwamunga [minister of works, housing, and physical planning until January 1988]; Mr. Geoffrey Kariithi [assistant industry minister until May 1989]; Mr. (John Mnyekenyere); Mr. (John Nyanja); Mr. Godfrey Muchiri [assistant minister of works, housing, and physical planning until June 1987]; and Mr. (Washington Gichuhi).

He also announced that 11 June this year will be observed as the KANU day.

Tanzania

PAC Chairman Mlambo Arrives, Comments

*EA0404171590 Dar es Salaam Domestic Service
in Swahili 0400 GMT 4 Apr 90*

[Text] Dar es Salaam—The PAC [Pan-Africanist Congress] of South Africa has said the major task facing the movement is to ensure that the South African regime removes the roots of apartheid in the country. This was said by the movement's chairman, Mr. Johnson Mlambo, on his arrival in Dar es Salaam from Lusaka, Zambia, where he attended celebrations to mark the 10th anniversary of the Southern African Development Coordination Conference, the SADCC. He said the Boers have a duty to establish a procedure leading to a new Constitution that clearly includes all people of all races without discrimination.

Mr. Mlambo said the PAC movement now has great hopes compared to the 1950's and 1960's. He praised the SADCC and OAU for their contributions to assist the liberation efforts, whose achievements are now becoming visible.

REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA

FBIS-AFR-90-066
5 April 1990

Two Ministers Withdraw From De Klerk Talks

*MB0504055090 Johannesburg Domestic Service
in English 0500 GMT 5 Apr 90*

[Text] The leaders of several national states, who were to have had discussions with the state president, Mr. F.W. de Klerk, today, have withdrawn from the talks because of possible pressure and intimidation.

The minister of constitutional development, Dr. Gerrit Viljoen, said in a statement last night that he had been informed at the last minute by the chief ministers of several self-governing states that they will not be able to accept the state president's invitation.

Dr. Viljoen said it appeared that they had been exposed to considerable pressure and even intimidation.

Our political staff reports, however, that Dr. Viljoen declined to say from what quarter the pressure and intimidation had come. Dr. Viljoen said that, in view of the importance of exploring all possible ways of getting negotiations off the ground, it had been decided to proceed with today's discussions with those leaders who did attend. One of them, the chief minister of kwaZulu, Chief Mangosuthu Buthelezi, had confirmed his intention of attending the talks.

Our political news staff reports, the two leaders who definitely will not attend the talks are the chief minister of kaNgwane, Mr. Enos Mabuza, and the chief minister of Gazankulu, Professor Hudson Ntsanwisi.

The position of the other leaders is not clear yet.

The Office of the State President confirmed earlier that President de Klerk would meet the deputy president of the ANC [African National Congress], Mr. Nelson Mandela, and a small delegation at Tuynhuys this evening.

Mandela: Talks Depend on De Klerk Meeting

*MB0404145890 Umtata Capital Radio in English
1400 GMT 4 Apr 90*

[Text] ANC [African National Congress] Deputy President Nelson Mandela says talks between the ANC and the government will go ahead. He says the ANC feels the Sebokeng shootings were definitely a valid reason for postponing the talks but he says the rescheduling of talks will depend on his meeting with State President F.W. de Klerk tomorrow.

[Begin Mandela recording] We cannot just state now any possible date for discussions between the ANC and government. That will depend on the results of the discussions that we are going to have. [end recording]

AZAPO Welcomes ANC Suspension of Talks

*MB0204141290 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1240 GMT 2 Apr 90*

[Text] Pietersburg, April 2, SAPA—The controversial decision by the African National Congress (ANC) to

suspend talks with the government because of the Sebokeng shootings has been welcomed by the Azanian People's Organisation [AZAPO].

In a resolution passed at its regional congress in Mahwelereng, near Potgietersrus, on Sunday [1 April], AZAPO, however, said suspension was not sufficient and called on the ANC to totally withdraw from negotiations with the De Klerk administration.

The ANC decision has been criticised by the government and other organisations, who say this will hamper moves towards actual negotiations for a new South Africa.

AZAPO said in the resolution the ANC decision was a vindication of its own long-held position that the white government had not changed sufficiently for blacks to hope to get freedom through such exercises as negotiations.

"We call on the ANC to seek unity with organisations of the oppressed, instead of unity with enemies of black people," the resolution stated.

It further said the ANC [African National Congress]/UDF [United Democratic Front]/COSATU [Congress of South African Trade Unions] alliance "should stop pretending that the alliance is the only spokesperson of the majority of Azanians and call on its so-called young lions to stop attacking members of other black organisations."

The congress, attended by over 2,000 people from the area, was characterised by singing of freedom songs. It was also characterised by tension generated by the ripping apart of two t-shirts belonging to members of the Azanian Students Movement by alleged ANC supporters.

AZAPO general secretary, Mr. Pandelani Nefolovhodwe, told the meeting the AZAPO leadership had met ANC deputy president, Nelson Mandela, last week to discuss the ongoing inter-organisational violence. He said delegates had been chosen by both sides to look into the matter.

Mr. Nefolovhodwe said AZAPO, while committed to peaceful co-existence with other organisations, reserved the right to retaliate when attacked.

He said the Central Committee would visit Harare, Zimbabwe for discussions with the exiled Black Consciousness Movement of Azania (BCMA) next week.

The congress also called for the immediate dismantling of the homelands.

In a separate resolution, AZAPO said homelands were a haven for the exploitation of workers who were even refused permission to form trade unions.

To argue, as the ANC is doing, that some homelands were good, was not only confusing people, but also

amounted to telling the "struggling workers" in those areas they should continue to endure slave wages, the resolution stated.

Other resolutions included a call for an end to school boycotts and the immediate calling of a summit of all socialist forces opposed to negotiations with the government.

ANC Said To Show 'Serious Division'

*MB0104124790 Johannesburg SUNDAY STAR
in English 1 Apr 90 pp 1, 2*

[By David Breier and Sefako Nyaka]

[Excerpts] In a shock decision that shattered hopes for an early peace breakthrough, the ANC [African National Congress] announced this weekend it had suspended indefinitely its April 11 talks with the Government.

The ANC decision was taken mainly in protest against Monday's police shootings at Sebokeng.

Addressing a rally in Bisho in the Ciskei yesterday, ANC vice-President Nelson Mandela said he had told President F.W. de Klerk in a telephone call "the action of the police against defenceless people was a situation we would not tolerate".

But in a conciliatory speech at Naboomspruit yesterday, President de Klerk said the talks were aimed at avoiding further shooting, adding: "I told Mandela my door remained open and he was welcome to meet with me."

Mr Mandela told the rally he had been instructed by the ANC National Executive Committee in Lusaka to inform president De Klerk that it had suspended the talks, which would have discussed obstacles to negotiation. [passage omitted]

In a statement from Lusaka, the ANC said it would review the suspension of the talks at a special meeting of the National Executive Committee (NEC) to be convened within five days.

The NEC in Lusaka, in consultation with internal leaders, said: "For the third time in as many weeks the South African police and army have indulged in the unprovoked killing and maiming of defenceless demonstrators. [passage omitted]

Under the present circumstances the NEC considered it ill-advised to proceed with arrangements for the April 11 meeting with Mr de Klerk.

"Effective from this moment, all arrangements for this meeting stand suspended."

But after the ANC's decision to postpone the talks, the overwhelming political and diplomatic reaction was that the Sebokeng shootings were not a justifiable reason to delay the talks.

A wide range of political observers believe the ANC's decision is a sign of serious division and a reaction to growing militant pressure on moderates in its own ranks, following the nationwide wave of violence.

Hardliners have been warning the ANC's leadership that their "tame and accomodating" image could cause a breakaway of militant young blacks possibly to the Pan Africanist Congress, according to political sources monitoring the ANC. [passage omitted]

The decision to postpone the April 11 talks comes hard on the heels of another ANC announcement cancelling the Natal peace rally that was to have been jointly addressed tomorrow by Mr Mandela and Inkatha leader Mangosuthu Buthelezi.

The reason given was that the proposed venue at Taylor's Halt was an Inkatha stronghold, and ANC/UDF [United Democratic Front] supporters could have been attacked.

But there is now widespread concern that the decision by the ANC National Executive Committee (NEC) in Lusaka, in consultation with the internal Interim Leadership Core to postpone the April 11 talks with the Government, has destroyed the momentum for negotiation.

For it was the ANC's NEC which in the first place took the decision to send a delegation to South Africa to discuss obstacles to negotiation. [passage omitted]

Official Government sources said the existence of divisions in ANC ranks was nothing new, but the violence had hardened attitudes in the movement. "They are struggling to get their act together," a source said. [passage omitted]

Western diplomats who are observing the negotiation process closely and are doing all they can to push both sides to the negotiating table, expressed great disappointment at the ANC's decision to postpone talks.

The decision to delay talks would merely ensure that violence continued and that there would be more Sebokengs, said one diplomat.

Diplomats are sceptical about the ANC's stated reason for postponing the talks. They believe the real reason was a hardening of attitudes in ANC ranks and that the ANC "had to say something" as an excuse.

The Cabinet is to meet at a secret venue for two days this week to discuss negotiation strategy. Its carefully laid plans, which were to be finalised this week, have now been thrown into disarray by the ANC's decision, and the Cabinet will be forced to take an entirely new look at the situation. [passage omitted]

Mandela Notes Threats to ANC Discipline

*MB3103182090 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1730 GMT 31 Mar 90*

[Text] Bisho March 31 SAPA—The current period was one of great promise requiring discipline and dedication. ANC [African National Congress] Deputy President Mr Nelson Mandela told tens of thousands of people at a mass rally in Ciskei's Independence Stadium in Bisho on Saturday.

The ANC had one president—Mr Oliver Tambo—and one leadership body—the Lusaka-based National Executive Committee [NEC]—he told the crowd.

He said he had always maintained he was a loyal and disciplined member of the ANC, and all members of the organisation were expected to respect and adhere to guidance from Mr Tambo and the NEC.

Those with an agenda of their own and conducted activities in ways not compatible with the guidance of the president and NEC were a threat to the ANC's discipline, cohesion and organisation.

"We should be on guard against the tendencies they represent."

He told the crowd they were the guardians of discipline, cohesion and steadfastness, and called on them to measure all those in the ANC—irrespective of positions they held—against what the president and NEC said.

*** ANC's Selebi Discusses Immediate Future**

*34000499D Johannesburg THE NEW NATION
in English 23 Feb-1 Mar 90 p 6*

[Interview with ANC Youth Secretary and National Executive Committee Jack Selebi]

[Text] [THE NEW NATION] When the ANC [African National Congress] talks about meeting F.W. de Klerk to discuss lifting the state of emergency, scrapping the death penalty and releasing all political prisoners does that in any way mean that these preconditions are negotiable?

[Selebi] The ANC is saying that it is ready to assist to ensure that the demands in the Harare and UN Declarations are met.

For example, De Klerk categorises political prisoners into five categories: people who were sentenced for being members of the ANC, people who were furthering the aims of the ANC and he also talks of long-term prisoners.

These are people he terms terrorists and this is taken to be MK people. He also includes people who have committed arson and murder.

Now the ANC says it is ready to discuss and ensure that in those discussions we have a common understanding of what political prisoners are. Because for us it does not make sense that you ban the ANC, legalise Umkhonto

we Sizwe (MK), but you refuse to release members of MK who got their instructions from MK—from the ANC as such.

So the ANC is going to be seeking in that meeting some clarifications from De Klerk. If one reads his statement on February 2, it has formulations that can mean anything.

We are saying that the positions contained in the Harare Declaration are not negotiable. Political prisoners must be out, and by political prisoners we mean all those categories—MK members and all those convicted for their actions against apartheid. The meeting will be discussing questions like those where there is no clarity about what De Klerk has said.

All political prisoners must be released, and we are meeting to see if we can help in making De Klerk understand that those people must be released, and help to make it easy for him to lift the state of emergency and the climate for negotiations. These are the things we are going to be talking about, but the conditions are not negotiable.

[THE NEW NATION] There have been calls from some quarters internationally, for example, from Kenneth Launda, for the ANC to drop the armed struggle. Can you respond to this?

[Selebi] The ANC says that this is not the way to look at the South African question. The question here is the removal of apartheid. And this region, this continent and indeed this whole globe has agreed to the proposals contained in the Harare Declaration and the UN Declaration.

Only if those demands have been met, the conditions for a negotiated settlement have been created and the regime is ready to enter into discussion with the ANC about the suspension of hostility, only then can we talk about any moratorium. There is absolutely no way that the ANC would opt for a unilateral moratorium.

I think we have said that very clearly. When we met as the NEC [National Executive Council] we discussed this and decided that there is nothing that will make it possible for us at this stage to even contemplate a unilateral ceasefire.

[THE NEW NATION] The ANC's recent NEC statement talks of it being necessary to restructure its alliance with the SACP [South African Communist Party] to meet new conditions. Can you elaborate on this?

[Selebi] The meeting of the NEC was discussing questions of the ANC only. There are two other partners of the alliance which will take their own independent decisions.

For example, now that the party is legal we don't know if it will decide to come out in the open and campaign like the ANC.

The other partner is the organised formations of the working class in our country. Inside the country there already exists quite a huge working class organisation, Congress of South African Trade Union (Cosatu).

It is absolutely necessary that the ANC and the whole of the alliance must look at how we are now going to restructure our alliance in view of the legality of our organisations to begin mobilising and organising people on the ground in South Africa.

Soon there will be a tripartite meeting of the alliance where questions relating to the restructuring to ensure that we continue working as a very strong alliance, but taking into consideration the objective reality on the ground inside South Africa. So we are saying that alliance remains, but certainly there will be some restructuring somewhere.

You might be thinking here, what will be the role of the South African Congress of Trade Union (Sactu) now in the presence of Cosatu? Certainly the tripartite meeting will look at that.

Maybe one school of thought might think that we continue with the alliance between the ANC and Sactu and maybe we need a fourth party, Cosatu.

Maybe another school in that tripartite meeting might think that now that the ANC is legal and Cosatu exists inside the country, why don't we have direct links with Cosatu and maybe there will be no necessity for Sactu. But all this [is] subject to a meeting that is going to take place of the tripartite.

[THE NEW NATION] The ANC has decided to begin rebuilding its structures within the country. Can you explain what form these structures will take?

[Selebi] There are a number of questions that we need to consider. One is do we want to be a vanguard movement to which belongs only the advanced elements of our society, which means that it is not a mass organisation but an organisation of a few who are able to give direction to the mass movement inside the country, or do we want to retain the mass character of the ANC.

The feeling is that the ANC will retain its mass character, accommodating all kinds of political strains. The structures of the ANC inside the country will take a mass form. People will join the ANC when they are convinced of the positions and policies of the ANC. They will become part and parcel of the mass of the ANC, so the mass character will be retained.

[THE NEW NATION] How will these structures relate to existing civic and other sectoral structures of the mass democratic movement?

[Selebi] We think that the civic associations and some such structures dealing with local matters—water, electricity and such matters—must remain.

Some members of the ANC will also be members of the civic associations because they live in a particular township.

So there will certainly be some sort of relationship between different civic associations and members of the ANC on the ground. Members of the civic associations will also be members of the ANC.

In the ANC they will deal with broader political questions, but when it comes to local issues like drainage and water that will be left to the civic association. Of course with the ANC making its contribution through its members who are also part and parcel of the civic.

With women for example, the ANC Women's Section will organise inside the country on the basis of ANC policy and but one will also see women who are part of the struggle against apartheid but who at this particular time are not ready to become members of the Women's Section.

In that situation there could be a national federation of South African women to which the ANC Women's Section would be a member.

We have no illusions that there may be people who may not want to be part of the ANC immediately, even if they are supportive of the ANC.

Those people must be accommodated to be able to articulate their views and to contribute to the unfolding process of the democratisation of the country.

For the working class, there is already the organised formation for workers in the form of Cosatu. Those of us who regard ourselves as unionists would want to work in the sphere of organising workers, and would see how to fit into those structures.

[THE NEW NATION] Is there any possibility that the ANC delegation due to return to South Africa to talk to De Klerk will remain in the country to strengthen the committee under Walter Sisulu, which has been charged with rebuilding internal structures?

[Selebi] There are in fact two delegations. The one is going to be coming to speak to all sectors of the mass democratic movement, with all major political organisations inside the country, to consult with influential individuals.

Then there is this second delegation to be composed of the leadership of the ANC that is already inside the country with members of the NEC.

Now those members of the NEC will go to those discussions and then come back and report to the NEC on whatever they have achieved.

But certainly there is a need to begin to shift the ANC membership and leadership into the country. And if the

ANC leadership requests people to come into the country to assist them, we will have to see how we can fulfil this request.

Mandela on 'Concern' Over Natal Unrest, Talks

MB0204192690 Johannesburg Television Service in English 1545 GMT 2 Apr 90

[Text] The deputy president of the ANC [African National Congress], Mr. Nelson Mandela, says a solution to the violence in Natal can be achieved in cooperation with the state president, Mr. F.W. de Klerk, whom he is seeing on Thursday [5 Apr], and leaders in Natal.

Mr. Mandela arrived in the Province today to visit strife torn areas. He is expected to hold a news conference in Pietermaritzburg this evening. Shortly after his arrival at Louis Botha Airport, Mr. Mandela made a telephone call from the airport's information desk. ANC officials battled to keep the media and others away from him. According to one of the ANC's spokesman, Mr. Mandela had telephoned the minister of constitutional development and planning, Dr. Gerrit Viljoen. After the call, Mr. Mandela and other senior members of the organization, including Mr. Walter Sisulu, held a quick conference.

Mr. Mandela then spoke to Clarence Keyter:

[Begin Mandela recording, in progress]...here is that we are trying to find a way of solving the matter, and I think that is what we should all concentrate upon.

It is not possible to settle the problems which are endemic, which have been going on for more than four years, just overnight. And the question is whether we are making progress in that direction.

I am here because of my concern, and I think that, after speaking to the leadership, after visiting various places which are affected, we may be able (?then) to suggest some positive steps in order to (?remedy) the situation.
[end recording]

Further ANC, Inkatha Comments on Peace Rally

MB3103141390 Johannesburg SAPA in English 2213 GMT 30 Mar 90

[Text] Pietermaritzburg March 30 SAPA—If the venue for Monday's proposed peace rally in Natal was a problem for the ANC [African National Congress] it could be changed, KwaZulu Chief Minister chief and Inkatha leader Mangosuthu Buthelezi said on Friday night.

Chief Buthelezi, who is due to meet law and order minister Adriaan Vlok in Pietermaritzburg early on Saturday, said he was disappointed the ANC had pulled out from the rally and only a private meeting would take place.

He said he did not accept the argument against the venue, and because there was fighting in the area the rally was necessary.

Throughout the week, the planned peace rally, due on Monday, April 2, in Taylors Halt, was mooted as possibly the best chance of bringing the warring parties together.

But those hopes were dashed Friday night when the ANC Interim Leadership Core (ILC) emerged from a five-hour meeting and called the rally off.

"After investigations had been made, the ANC (ILC) decided that the atmosphere is not yet ideal for a joint rally in Natal. However, ANC Deputy President Nelson Mandela is still scheduled to be in Natal on Monday and Tuesday to visit areas affected by violence as well as consulting with people in the region," said a statement signed by the ANC's internal head of information and publicity, Ahmed Kathrada.

Although Mr. Mandela would not be at the rally, the statement continued, he would still seek a meeting with Chief Buthelezi.

UDF [United Democratic Front] President Archie Gumede in a telephone interview said people were afraid to go to Taylors Halt, the proposed venue, as they were scared "they would be butchered".

Pietermaritzburg DP [Democratic Party] MP Mike Tarr said it was unrealistic to hold a rally until the level of violence was checked.

"As a first step," he said, "all non-resident combatants in the area must get out."

SA Council of Churches General-Secretary The Rev Frank Chikane, who was in the Natal capital on Friday to investigate the situation, said he would try to speak to Chief Buthelezi and the state president, F.W. de Klerk, about trying to end the killing.

Vlok, Buthelezi Survey Natal Unrest Areas

MB3103141390 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1234 GMT 31 Mar 90

[Text] Pietermaritzburg March 31 SAPA—Law and Order Minister Mr. Adriaan Vlok on Saturday guaranteed more men would be introduced into the troubled townships surrounding Pietermaritzburg.

Mr. Vlok had just made an aerial survey with KwaZulu Chief Minister Dr. Mangosuthu Buthelezi of the area where 42 people have died violently since Tuesday [27 March].

He told journalists that members of the SADF [South African Defence Force] accused of taking sides in the conflict would be withdrawn.

"They are in fact already being withdrawn," Mr. Vlok said.

The minister repeated his earlier call that what was needed both in Natal and the rest of SA [South Africa] was a change of heart.

"Let us stop this violence. We have had enough—Let us rather sit around the table and talk," he said.

Both Dr Buthelezi and Mr Vlok said they regarded the situation through more manpower on the ground.

Responding to a question whether Inkatha was the aggressor against the UDF-COSATU [United Democratic Front-Congress of South African Trade Union] factions, Dr Buthelezi said Inkatha attacks in the past few days had been a "reaction". Dr Buthelezi said Inkatha had encouraged its people to attend the Mandela peace rally in Durban late last month—and as Inkatha's leader he had been prepared to meet Mr Mandela at a peace rally at Taylors Halt outside Pietermaritzburg on Monday. "They (the ANC) wrecked it. I did not," Dr Buthelezi said.

Mr Vlok evaded questions over the ANC decision to cancel its scheduled meeting with the government on April 11, saying he did not know much about it yet.

Both Mr Vlok and Dr Buthelezi agreed that the issue of violence—apart from the required increase in ground forces—was three pronged. They believed firstly it had political and constitutional issues, socio-economic issues second, and the question of security third. All these had to be addressed before there could be any solution.

Dr Buthelezi expressed dismay after the press conference at the many burned homes he observed during his helicopter flight with the minister.

"Here we have the poor people killing other poor people, burning down shops, unable to get to work to get money to feed their children," he said.

Dr Buthelezi said apart from Inkatha and UDF groupings, "the criminal element is now riding on the bandwagon."

"There are groups in the violent situation who don't want anyone to be in control."

He did not want to see a situation like Beirut or Northern Ireland, he said.

A police spokesman said early Saturday afternoon the death toll from the area since Tuesday now stood at 42.

Archbishop Tutu Meets With Buthelezi 3 Apr

MB0304180890 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1537 GMT 3 Apr 90

[Text] Ulundi April 3 SAPA—Anglican Archbishop Desmond Tutu on Tuesday [3 April] paid a pastoral visit to kwaZulu Chief Minister Mangosuthu Buthelezi.

Chief Buthelezi is a member of the Anglican Church. The two met for about two hours over lunch, a statement from the archbishop's media secretary said.

On Monday the archbishop joined a SA [South Africa] Council of Churches delegation in meeting Chief Buthelezi.

Buthelezi No Longer 'Threatened' by Apartheid

MB3103062290 Johannesburg Domestic Service
in English 0500 GMT 31 Mar 90

[Text] The chief minister of KwaZulu and president of Inkatha, Dr. Mangosuthu Buthelezi, says he no longer feels threatened by apartheid. Addressing a dinner of the Nelspruit and District Chamber of Commerce last night, Dr. Buthelezi said apartheid had failed, and no longer had to be feared.

He said the fury and confusion among black South Africans should be replaced by hope for the future of prosperity and good will. Both South Africa and the international community wanted to see justice and democracy triumph in the country.

* Gazankulu Chief Minister on Recent Violence

34000480B Johannesburg SOWETAN
in English 28 Feb p 8

[Article by Professor Hudson Ntsanwisi, chief minister of Gazankulu: "Mob Politics Responsible for Violent Deaths"]

[Text] Over the last few days Gazankulu has been affected by unprecedeted violence and lawlessness. This has led to the tragic death of a number of people and to the injury of many others.

The greatest injury has however been to our society which is now threatened by the spiral of violence from which we had thought we would be immune.

I have always supported the cause of freedom and have throughout my life dedicated myself to the cause of black liberation by peaceful means.

In doing so I have never been submissive but have clearly demanded equal and adequate education and political rights for all the people of this country.

Efforts

Our efforts in the area of education particularly have been aimed at doing away with the bad system of Bantu Education and of seeking the cause of liberation through education.

Yet we are now faced with claims by our youth for the right to run the country as if the ability to exercise that responsibility in a just and reasoned way were possible without education.

I cannot understand the reasoning of those who are inciting this country to demonstration at a time when the cause of black liberation in South Africa is more favourable than at any other.

Apartheid is not at an end but we have reached a position where for the first time all parties can now sit down and talk about the future.

Rule

Our society in South Africa is very fragile at this point in time and it is irresponsible of anybody, no matter how strong the revulsion they feel for the apartheid system, to jeopardise the lives of innocent people who frequently do not know better or, in fact, to jeopardise the entire peace process by bringing about the heightening of tensions and emotions which can so easily lead to violence from both sides.

What I stand for at this time is the rule of law and the need to maintain a spirit of conciliation and or reason.

I cannot be seen to accede to threats—no authority anywhere can afford that.

I am deeply concerned at the element of lawlessness which has been apparent in the events of the last few days.

In particular I am concerned that attacks upon my person and on my family should have developed to a point where not only is peace in Gazankulu threatened, but where Gazankulu can also become a festering sore from which tension can radiate to the rest of the country.

I am concerned that there appears to be no discipline by parents on their children and I am also concerned at the degree to which children and the youth in general can intimidate the entire community.

I can well understand the concerns of the entire community.

I can well understand the concerns of people for their lives and property but if we are not to descend into a state of total lawlessness and barbarism it is essential that we plant our feet firmly before these issues. I must remind you that for evil to succeed it is sufficient only that good men to nothing.

It is not necessary for our people to take to the streets in order to have their grievances heard.

My door is open to those with such grievances. They should submit them in the form of a peaceful petition and they will be heard.

Unfortunately I believe that those who precipitated the problem have less honourable motives and are more concerned about discrediting us and excluding from the negotiations towards a new constitution in South Africa than they are about democracy.

Our people are being fed with information that the unbanning of certain organisations now means that the individual members of those organisations are above the law.

This is not so and each individual carries the responsibility for the consequences of his actions.

As far as the public servants are concerned I must point out that they work for the State and not for the government of the day.

The State represents the interests of all the people in a country and irrespective of what government is in power that state machinery must continue to function.

The stay-away by government officials will lead to great hardship on all the people of Gazankulu since what has happened is that the machinery of state has come to a standstill.

The government can and will deal with those in terms of the Public Servants Act but I must appeal to all civil servants to carefully consider their actions in staying away from work for whatever reason.

Likewise I appeal to all in authority—Chiefs, Headman and civil servants to take a firm stand at this time on the rule of law and their preservation of order in our society.

I do not expect unqualified political support for my government.

I am fully prepared to submit myself to the test of the democratic process. But what we are seeing now is mob politics fomented by people who think more with their hearts than with their heads.

The loss of life is a great tragedy which I myself acutely feel with the relatives of those who have died.

But I ask you where the blame really lies. Does it lie with the security forces who reacted to provocation or with those who incited this revolt in the first place? The plain tragedy is that in offering their lives these people have probably contributed very little to the march of a process of liberation which is already irreversibly in progress and which has accelerated in the last few weeks since the historic announcements of February 2, 1990.

My appeal to you all, whatever your political preferences, is to stand firm on the matter of the rule of law and order and the right of everybody to peace on a day-to-day basis.

The outcome of the negotiating process in South Africa must be the result of a process of discussion in a calm and peaceful environment.

Those of us who would wish to see the State of Emergency lifted as a contribution to normalising society find it difficult to justify this in the face of the lawless behaviour we have seen here in the last few days. Those that perpetrate these acts are really only delaying the peace process and the process of liberation and bringing

about a hardening of attitudes among those who have always championed the cause of a new South Africa.

* **Question of Reigning in Hit Squads Addressed**
*34000485D Braamfontein WORK IN PROGRESS
in English Jan 90 pp 14-17*

[Text] President FW de Klerk's intention to release only a narrowly defined group of political prisoners has drawn a sharp response from the democratic movement—a demand for blanket amnesty, including the guerrillas of Umkhonto weSizwe.

The amnesty call raises the question: If freedom fighters are to be pardoned, no matter what acts they have committed in the course of the struggle, should not the violence of apartheid's agents be allowed to slip quietly into the past at the same time?

The question is aggravated by the fact that the much-repeated call for a judicial commission of inquiry into hit squads was conceded by De Klerk only a day before the prospect of amnesty arose.

Has the Harms commission been created only to be discarded in the bargaining around political prisoners? Many would insist that this cannot be.

Some would argue that justice demands retribution against those who acted violently in the name of apartheid, a declared crime against humanity. Although their thoughts might run to a South African equivalent of the Nuremberg trials of Nazi war criminals, the priorities of reconciliation and national unity in a post-apartheid era make such an event unlikely.

But a second historical precedent has greater resonance for South Africa and also argues for the retention of the Harms commission: Algeria in the years preceding its liberation.

The Algerian experience compels the South African government and the democratic movement alike to ask whether agents of state repression can be curbed to suit the new political imperative of negotiation—or whether they have a devious life of their own and will find new outlets.

Among other things, this demands that the authorities confront the question of hit squads within the armed forces.

The last years of French colonial rule in Algeria witnessed the particularly violent tenacity of the pied noirs, the French settler minority about to lose power in the face of president Charles de Gaulle's decision to grant 'self-determination' to the people of Algeria.

The Algerian experience also demonstrated how armed forces, deployed for political purposes, do not easily bow

to the defeat that is brought on their heads by the changed direction of their political masters.

And they demonstrated the explosive results of an unholy alliance between two disaffected forces, the pied noirs and the soldiers.

After a dramatic speech on radio in September 1959 in which he declared his intention to solve 'the bloodsoaked problem of Algiers' by granting 'the free choice of what the Algerians themselves want to do with their future' De Gaulle faced concerted resistance from the right.

In January 1960 there was the insurrection of the civilian 'ultras' in Algiers, who held soldiers of dubious loyalty at bay across the barricades for a week. This was followed in April 1961 by the abortive Algiers coup led by four French generals, defeated essentially by De Gaulle's ability to retain the loyalty of most of the conscript rank and file.

That year was followed by escalating terrorism of the Organisation Armee Secrete (OAS), an underground combination of the ultras and disaffected military men.

De Klerk is not a De Gaulle. And it certainly seems far-fetched to suggest that key military and police officers would launch a concerted revolt against De Klerk's initiatives in the way that De Gaulle's generals turned scorpion-like against him.

But the stark developments of Algeria point to grey areas here at home. To the evident malcontent of an ultrarightwing constituency. To the shadows where formal and informal repression meet, and where the question of who directs the violence, and to what end, becomes crucial.

Violence from the right is highly unlikely to consolidate sufficiently to undermine a negotiated political settlement—unless it is firmly rooted among those who have in the past killed freedom fighters or undertaken acts of sabotage against the 'ANC/UDF/Cosatu [African National Congress/United Democratic Front/Congress of South African Trade Unions] enemy'.

Among other things, the Harms commission is charged with identifying these agents and those who command them. Legally the judge's job is specific. Historically it has a potentially broader meaning—sifting the soil, testing how fertile it might be for a campaign of rightwing terror or insurrection.

That there has been widespread use of deadly force against anti-apartheid activists and freedom fighters is self-evident. Scores have been killed inside the country and in cross-border raids targeted at the ANC. Many more assassination attempts have been made in the bombings and burnings of activists' homes. Hundreds of supporters of democratic organisations have been killed in rightwing vigilante terror. An unknown number of 'unrest' deaths, supposedly a simple by-product of crowd dispersal, might better qualify as political killings.

It has become usual in human rights circles to refer to this violence as 'informal repression', simply because—unlike detention, the search of homes, house-arrest, crowd control—there are no laws that govern it.

But the concept of 'informal repression' is misleading. The evidence suggests that many operations falling under this heading are officially sanctioned from within the command structures of the armed forces and effected with resources available only to those acting in official capacity.

From the recent confessions of former security police captain and self-confessed death squad commander Dirk Coetze come a string of names of officers—from brigadiers down—who either ordered him to organise killings (as in the case of Durban lawyer Griffiths Mxenge), or participated in the assassinations, as in the killing of a 'tall thin detainee' abducted from Lesotho and brain-damaged during his stay with the Port Elizabeth security police. Coetze alleged the detainee was shot on a farm near Komatipoort by a Port Elizabeth police major who now holds the rank of brigadier.

In the run-up to the Mxenge assassination, says Coetze, 'the security police in Durban pointed out Mxenge's house to use and provided us with information about his movements'.

Almond Butana Nofomela, one of the men operating as an 'Askari' in the special police unit headed by Coetze, stated in affidavit to the Pretoria Supreme Court that as a member of the security police "I served under station commander Brigadier Schoon (and) in 1981 I was appointed a member of the security branch's assassination squad and I served under Captain Johannes Dirk Coetze, who was my commanding officer in the field."

Nofomela, already on death row at the time of his confession and now on trial for the Mxenge murder as a result of his statement on death squad activities, stated categorically that 'I was briefed by Brigadier Schoon and Captain Coetze to eliminate a certain Durban attorney, Griffiths Mxenge'.

He adds that throughout the Mxenge operation—which took a number of days—he and the other three death squad members were barracked at Durban police headquarters, CR Swart police station.

Like Coetze, Nofomela states that each of the Askaris who helped kill Mxenge was rewarded with R [rand] 1 000.

In subsequent statements to lawyers, Nofomela alleged that he had watched as Major Eugene de Kock shot the brother of a suspected ANC assassin in the head after a fruitless interrogation of the man. Earlier Nofomela had kidnapped the man, allegedly on De Kock's instruction, from near the Krugersdorp building society where he worked as a security guard. Investigations by the Independent Board of Inquiry into Informal Repression (IBIIR) found that Krugersdorp security guard Japie Maponye had actually disappeared without trace in

1985, at about the time Nofomela indicated and that he was the brother of ANC man Odirile Maponye, killed in a bomb blast in Pretoria in 1988.

In many cases circumstantial evidence strongly supports the substance of the Nofomela and Coetze confessions. Why then should the constant claim of official sanction for their actions be a fabrication?

Further substantial evidence of high-level sanction for pro-apartheid violence comes from the Parsons commission into the causes of conflict in kwaNdebele in 1986. Much of the testimony was given by police and army officers who served in the homeland in 1986/7 under police commissioner Brigadier Hertzog Lerm.

It was a period of intense conflict over the question of the homeland's independence. Seeking to force through independence were the kwaNdebele Cabinet with the support of the Mbokotho vigilante group and the armed forces. Opposing independence—and at the receiving end of intense state violence and repression—were a range of community groups, including the youth and tribal chiefs. It is estimated that more than 150 people were killed and over 1000 detained in the conflict.

Few officers who testified spoke favourably of Lerm.

Colonel Stephanus van Loggerenberg, a former army officer now serving the chief minister of the newly elected kwaNdebele government, reportedly testified that Lerm 'told the kits konstabels they should shoot at any radical throwing stones at them' and promised they would be decorated for their actions. Van Loggerenberg also stated that most kits konstabels were supporters of the Mbokotho.

The former deputy commissioner of police in kwaNdebele, Colonel Daniel Malan, told the commission that Lerm's predecessor, a Colonel van Niekerk, had also sided with the Mbokotho. When Malan had disarmed one of the Mbokotho leaders, Majozzi Mahlangu, during the run-up to an attack on the village of Tweefontein, Van Niekerk had instructed him to return the firearm. Later that day, said Malan, 'six bodies of youths were found'.

Former secretary for justice OJ Buys said he had been dismissed after he discovered about 40 murder and assault dockets which had been kept from normal investigation on the instructions of Lerm. Buys sent the files to the attorney-general in Pretoria—and got the sack.

According to evidence, among the cases which Lerm kept from effective investigation was one in which nine youths were shot dead with an AK assault rifle while sleeping and their bodies set alight. Indications were that the killings were linked to the Mbokotho.

There was also evidence that Lerm, together with other policemen, had engaged directly in violence—from beating up schoolboys breaking the curfew to a half-hearted necklacing attempt on Collins Mahlangu, brother of an opposition MP [Member of Parliament]. He survived the attempt. 'They put the tyre around my

neck, poured the oil over my head and used a cigarette lighter and matches to set me alight—but only my clothes caught fire', Mahlangu testified.

Professor Abram Viljoen, chairman of the Elandsrivier Boerevereniging, submitted: 'The homeland government had mercilessly tried to neutralise its political opponents. In the process of political eliminations some high-placed South African police officers, such a Brigadier Hertzog, played a great role'. Some witnesses were not content to let the buck stop with the homeland government, and pointed a finger at Pretoria. Gerrie van der Merwe, dismissed commissioner-general of kwaNdebele, related that after he sent a warning to constitutional affairs minister Chris Heunis that the chiefs were against independence, he (Van der Merwe) was dismissed and Lerm—the man in charge at the Mamelodi Massacre just six months earlier—was appointed.

Attorney Nic de Villiers of the Legal Resources Centre argued: 'The KwaNdebele police practice of violent actions against residents was elevated to a policy. It was openly practised and condoned by senior police. It was encouraged by the issue of pick handles (which were used as police weapons) and the recruitment of the Mbokotho members as special constables. Violence was seen as necessary for the political ends of the kwaNdebele executive'.

But, he added, there was always an SAP [South African Police] intelligence presence in the homeland. 'They retained control over the kwaNdebele police force not only because the senior officers were seconded from the SAP, but because the SAP continued to retain primary responsibility for the security of the area.'

'However, the South African authorities failed to intervene and the minister of law and order consistently denied all responsibility for kwaNdebele in the South African parliament'.

While both the Askari confessions and the kwaNdebele inquiry argue very strongly that officially sanctioned violence was routinely employed against apartheid's enemies, neither example says much about whether such forces are as amenable to official restraint as they are to deployment—and how changed political conditions might affect this.

The death squad of which Coetzee and fellow Askaris speak appeared to be concerned mainly with attacks on ANC members and others with links to the ANC, although Nofomela mentioned operations against Northern Cape UDF leader Hoffman Galeng (stealing his car) and youth activists in Lamontville near Durban.

Clearly, however, there was a much wider network of hit squads in operation against activities of mass-based organisations from late 1985 onwards.

Not only do many murders—for instance those of Cradock leader Matthew Goniwe and his three comrades—bear the stamp of hit squad activity, but the sheer

number of attacks on the homes of activists and the spread of such attacks indicates some degree of national organisation.

In the space of about four months in early 1986, for instance, more than 50 activists' homes in the Pretoria townships alone were petrol-bombed, grenade or blasted with home-made bombs.

During this same period there were bombings and attacks on homes and organisational offices in Kimberley, Brits, Krugersdorp, the Vaal, Soweto, Witbank, Middelburg, Pietersburg, Johannesburg, Grahamstown, Durban. No-one has been arrested for any of the attacks.

The Askari defections have done little to throw light on who was responsible for the campaign of terror against local activists. But the outpourings of former SAP detective Barend Petrus Horn suggest that it might have been undertaken by police on patrol in the townships.

Speaking of his experience in Uitenhage soon after the Langa Massacre of 1985, Horn stated in an affidavit: 'We were also shown how to make petrol bombs when we were visited on a rest period by two strange men who may have been military police. They weren't from our camp. They were both white and Afrikaans-speaking. They were dressed in civilian clothes and wore canvas combat boots'.

Horn described in detail the petrol bomb-making exhibition they were given.

The next day, he said, the two men had led a convoy around the township of kwaNobuhle 'to show us which houses to petrol-bomb'. They would simply stop outside the targetted house and point.

'I do know that some of the houses identified to us were later petrol-bombed by police. This was done by the vehicle which relieved us at 10 pm. The men who had been on that night spoke openly in the mess about how they had petrol-bombed two houses. When I began patrolling, I saw two newly petrol-bombed houses in kwaNobuhle which had been whole on my earlier patrol'.

Horn's statement should be set against the spate of attacks by men in blue clothing in Alexandra township in the course of a single night, and against the many allegations that these were preceded by police threats.

The case of Leah Mokaba, recorded in the Sunday Star in May 1986, was not unique: Mrs Mokaba of Diepkloof Zone 4 said that when her son Matthew was detained the men who took him 'said he was being taken to Orlando Police Station, and because he was a "comrade" who burnt other people's houses they would return to burn down his home. The following night the threat to burn our home was carried out'. She said she woke to find bricks and stones raining down on the house, which was then set alight. 'I tried to bolt from the house but one of them cornered me. He told me that policemen also knew how to beat and burn people like our kids did'.

Occasionally a hit squad member has been caught or betrayed by his associates. This happened in 1986 when two alleged hit squad members from Thokoza were captured and one told a press conference that he had been enlisted as a stone-thrower by police who orchestrated attacks on homes.

Despite these fragments of information, the precise nature of the township-focused hit squads remains clouded.

But it is quite clear that civilian white rightwing groups were not capable of this spread of infallibly undetected violence.

Victims such as Sicelo Dhlomo, Fabian Ribeiro, Joyce Mabhudafhasi, Morgan Montoedi, Brian Mazibuko, David Modimoeng were highly-effective local leaders—but their significance was not known to the white community at large. They would be unknown to white fanatics, unless the latter had access to intelligence sources.

Secondly, the dearth of arrests in the scores of attacks is quite remarkable. Whites unfamiliar with the townships would not be able to operate faultlessly on such alien terrain. And it is difficult to see how they would escape detection in areas that were subject to heavy military occupation and often restricted by emergency law to residents only.

Thirdly, there is evidence that assailants are sometimes black, or that the attacking party group has both black and white members. White die-hards are unlikely to solicit black partners.

And finally, the timing is out. Activities of hit squads in the townships peaked in '85/6 and began to tail off in '87. Only then did the Afrikaner rightwing even begin to assert a militant presence, with emphasis on its paramilitary force. And the establishment of splinter groups to the right of the Afrikaner Weerstandsbeweging appears to be an even more recent phenomenon.

While present police claims of the existence of rightwing terror organisations need to be seriously—especially in terms of future potential—the trail of assassination and arson of the mid-80s can hardly be laid at their doorstep.

Government Releases Study on Black Education

*MB2803192590 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1921 GMT 28 Mar 90*

[Text] Cape Town, March 28, SAPA—A 34-page government document on Black education was released in Cape Town on Wednesday [28 March] in response to black demands in which it announced its readiness to remove obstacles in the way of cooperation with the black community.

The minister of education and training Dr. Stoffel van der Merwe, said at the release of the government's reply at a press conference that about 90 demands which fell

into eight categories had been presented between February 5 and March 22, and had brought concessions which he believed were sufficient to end the education boycott.

In the department's comprehensive action three types of representations had been made:

Some concerned political issues which were being addressed in the negotiating process, of which the ANC [African National Congress] meeting with the state president on April 11 formed part. The department could not take these issues any further.

Secondly there was a set of representations which had to be addressed by the overall education system—such as laid down salary scales—which included other education departments under the minister of national education. His department had undertaken to make representations to the overall system and could actively support such representations on behalf of the black community.

A third set of representations concerned issues within the direct control of the Department of Education and Training. These the department had undertaken to address. Those which could be addressed directly and unilaterally by his department were being attended to, but some of these actions required the cooperation of black individuals and organisations.

"The department, from its side, is making itself available for such cooperation and will do what it can to remove obstacles which may stand in the way of cooperation," Dr. van der Merwe said.

"Through these actions and through the special funds that were made available, the government has now taken concrete steps to prove its willingness and determination to address the problems in black education in a constructive and meaningful way."

It was now incumbent on the black community, and more specifically the teachers, parents and students themselves, to take the necessary action to normalise the situation so that tuition could be restored.

"In many cases, the very undemocratic methods of physical violence, naked intimidation and other illegal actions are being employed to disrupt the process of tuition."

This reflected very sadly on the black community and on the country itself. The situation could not be tolerated indefinitely.

"I therefore call upon all concerned to return to the schools and resume tuition in a civilised way. "I call upon responsible leaders in the black community to exert their influence in this matter in the interest of the young people and South Africa itself," the minister said.

Answering questions, he said he was receptive to the concept of Parent Teacher Students Associations

(PTSA's) but had some reservations on student involvement in the appointment of teachers.

There was nothing he could do to summarily remove all obstacles from black education, but he expected a positive response which would agree to the resumption of education while the process of negotiation and adjustment continued in parallel.

He was prepared to negotiate with anyone who had a real constituency.

No pressure, such as stopping the payment of salaries, had been applied to striking teachers, because it was not possible to distinguish between those striking and those staying away under intimidation.

"But this situation cannot continue indefinitely."

The government had tried to demonstrate the serious light in which it saw the whole situation of black education and the greatest stumbling block it now faced was the lack of willingness of black teachers and students to resume the process of education.

In separate statements issued along with the 34-page reply to demands, the minister said these demands fell into eight distinct categories.

Apart from miscellaneous demands these demands related to:

- government policies and structures;
- general education policy;
- departmental structures;
- personnel administration;
- the teacher as a professional;
- resources; and
- pupils and students.

The reply had been compiled in order not to respond piecemeal to demands and certain matters had been discussed with cabinet colleagues today.

Among the concessions made was his declared willingness to subject the existing structure for community involvement to a thorough review.

He would like to see a structure which would be truly democratic and which would be elected in a fair, just and open manner and in an atmosphere free of intimidation or violence, the minister said.

Minister Says Open Schools Possible in 1991

MB2303132590 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1322 GMT 23 Mar 90

[Text] House of Assembly March 23 SAPA—Open schools could become a reality by the beginning of next year, the minister of education and culture, Mr Piet Clase, said on Friday [23 March].

Two possible models would be referred to his statutory advisory bodies for comment and advice before June 15

this year, he said during his vote. The advisory bodies—Provincial Educational Councils, Teachers Federal Council and Federation of Parents Associations of South Africa—would be asked for their comment and advice by June 15.

After this date, due consideration would be given to the implementation of one or both possible models with a view to implementation in January 1, 1991. The opening of state schools would entail the privatisation of such a school.

The two additional models would make it possible for parents to exercise their choice to an even greater degree than previously, in this case to determine an admission policy for a specific school.

The first model entailed the privatisation of a state school that wished to do so, the financing of such a school on a more substantial basis than that which currently applied to private schools and the making available of existing school facilities on reasonable conditions.

If the model was approved, a school which chose this option would, like present private schools, be able to decide upon what pupils it would admit, subject to the provisions of the Constitution and the relevant education legislation.

This model held financial implications for the parents concerned.

The second model could give the school community the right to authorise the admission of pupils from other groups to the particular state school. Such pupils would have to be in a position to benefit from the education at the school. If this model was approved, admission would have to take place without the nature and character of the school being disrupted and subject to the provisions of the Constitution and the relevant education legislation.

Pupils from the school community would be given preference regarding admission.

In both cases, the approval of a high percentage—for example 90 per cent—of the parents of all enrolled pupils would be required. Provision would be made for pupils and staff who were not in accord with the majority decision in favour of the models.

The department would continue to maintain the underlying principles of Christian, culture-orientated, mother tongue education through the present models for the provision of education, namely, state and private schools and also through one or both of the models being referred for comment.

If these models were approved, every community would, within the broad framework of departmental policy, be in a position to decide on an admission policy that was in accord with the predominant needs and points of view of that community.

4 Apr Press Review on Current Problems, Issues

MB0404114590

[Editorial Report]

THE STAR

Detentions Increase Not Solution to Violence—Johannesburg THE STAR in English on 4 April in a page 16 editorial says the "firm steps" announced by President de Klerk to deal with violence "were inevitable." THE STAR also warns it is a "danger" that De Klerk has suggested there may be "an increase in detentions; a 'solution' much fancied by old-style custodians of security." Immobilising black leaders now may be "an easy option" that "will certainly bedevil diplomatic moves and delay the process of negotiation."

Need for 'Acceptable' Military Service System—"The role of the army in keeping the peace appears to be rapidly changing—which may also change the role of conscientious objectors," notes a second editorial on the same page. "There is hope that the days of confrontation between normally law-abiding citizens and the State will disappear, with a highly-trained volunteer army making the conscription system redundant. Now is the time to consider a more acceptable system of military service."

BUSINESS DAY

End of Apartheid No Guarantee of Foreign Investment—Johannesburg BUSINESS DAY in English on 4 April in a page 10 editorial states: "The decline of the financial rand by 26 percent since the release of Nelson Mandela on February 11 sends a message that South Africans, in their engagingly escapist way, have been trying to avoid: the end of apartheid carries no guarantee of foreign investment, and the ANC [African National Congress] itself inspires very little confidence abroad." "The message of the finrand's decline is plain: the ANC has forfeited the confidence of international investors, none

of whom is to be found in the bankrupt tyrannies and socialised slums from which the SACP [South African Communist Party] and the ANC have gathered their economic ideas." "The First World is walking away from what would, under the ANC's present policies, become another African slum. If the responsible leaders of the black community want to limit the damage, they need to spell out a coherent economic strategy of a kind that they are unlikely to get from the SACP."

SOWETAN

Inquiry Into Black Local Authorities—A page 6 editorial in Johannesburg SOWETAN in English on 4 April says it is time the government appointed a commission of inquiry "to look into the activities of the black local authorities." "On the few occasions that there have been probes into these organisations, allegations of corruption and abuse of power have surfaced." The government should "act decisively on this matter."

Establishing Grievance Centers 'Appealing'—Sam Mabe writes in his "Sam's Notebook" column on pages 10 and 11 that the idea suggested by Nelson Mandela to "set up 'grievance centres' to which people can report incidents of various kinds of crime is appealing." "Wherever possible, we need to set up structures that will run parallel to those of Government." Mabe remarks that the "problem" with the street committees established in the 80's was that they "operated loosely" and "were not subjected to the discipline of any higher and well-organized structures, they became uncontrollable and vulnerable to manipulation by parties with ulterior motives." Mabe also urges that disputes involving "anything that happens outside the classroom should be left in the hands of adults and children must remain in the classrooms." The grievance centers must allow people to "speak openly" and the "whole business of people being made to feel it is anti-revolutionary to criticise anything done by people who are supposed to be in the liberation struggle has to come to an end as it is damaging what we are fighting for."

Angola

FAPLA Communique on 28 Mar-3 Apr Operations

MB0404195990 Luanda Domestic Service in Portuguese
1900 GMT 4 Apr 90

[Commmuniqué issued by FAPLA's chief of general staff; date not given—read by announcer]

[Text] Our forces achieved the following results in operations carried out against UNITA [National Union for the Total Independence of Angola] between 28 March and 3 April:

A total of 97 terrorists were killed, five were captured, and nine UNITA elements were freed. Our forces seized 52 weapons, including two rocket launchers and an antitank missile, hundreds of assorted grenades, 190 82-mm mortar shells, 10 antipersonnel mines, three transceivers, and thousands of rounds of ammunition for light weapons. Our forces disarmed 20 antipersonnel mines and 44 antitank mines.

A total of 24 UNITA elements, including a soldier with his weapon, surrendered to the Angolan authorities.

FAPLA [People's Armed Forces for the Liberation of Angola] suffered 36 soldiers killed and 57 wounded as a result of UNITA actions. Regrettably, 78 civilians were killed, 31 others wounded, and 206 were abducted.

Our forces carried out their operations mainly in Bie, Cuando Cubango, Huambo, and Cuanza Sul Provinces.

In addition to the aforementioned operations, our forces killed 55 UNITA elements, captured one, seized 34 weapons and two transceivers, and destroyed assorted military materiel in a clash 53 km southeast of Cuito Cuanavale on 2 April.

In another clash two km southeast of Caombo, Malanje Province, FAPLA killed four bandits, freed six civilians, and captured one automatic rifle and one transceiver.

UNITA carried out armed and terrorist actions against our forces and civilians mainly in Cuando Cubango, Bie, Huambo, and Cuanza Sul Provinces. As reported earlier, at dawn on 4 April UNITA sabotaged the water pipeline supplying the city of Luanda.

On 30 March UNITA raided (Quinguile) park, 26 km southeast of Zaire Province's Soyo region, destroying a fuel depot and a generator and damaging another (?depot). In response to this action, FAPLA killed a UNITA terrorist and captured two automatic weapons, 11 82-mm mortar shells, and assorted military materiel and equipment.

On 29 March UNITA raided (Tazilamu) village in Benguela Province's Ganda region, killing five civilians and wounding three others.

On 1 April UNITA raided (Camatamba) village in Benguela Province's Chicuma region, killing six civilians

and wounding four others. A total of 19 houses were destroyed. On the same day UNITA raided Cuimba settlement in Huambo Province, killing two soldiers and five civilians and wounding nine FAPLA elements. UNITA also destroyed two houses and a bridge, and stole cattle and other civilian property. In response, FAPLA killed four UNITA terrorists.

On 1 April UNITA planted an antitank mine 12 km northeast of Negage, Uige Province, the detonation of which killed six members of our armed forces and 32 civilians and destroyed a civilian vehicle.

Government Says 97 UNITA Rebels Killed

AU0504083490 Paris AFP in English 0005 GMT 5 Apr 90

[Text] Lisbon, April 5 (AFP)—Angolan Government troops killed a total of 97 guerrillas of the National Union for the Total Independence of Angola (UNITA) in a week of operations between March 28 and April 3, the official ANGOP news agency said Wednesday in a dispatch monitored here. The agency, quoting an Angolan government statement, said that government forces lost 36 men killed and 57 wounded during the fighting, which occurred in the provinces of Bie, Huambo, Cuanza-Sul, and Cuando-Cubango. ANGOP also said that 78 civilians had been killed and 206 kidnapped by UNITA rebels in the same period, in attacks which took place in the provinces of Benguela, Huambo and Zaire.

UNITA Reports 4 Apr Military Situation

MB0504055890 (Clandestine) Voice of Resistance
of the Black Cockerel in Portuguese to Southern and
Central Africa 0522 GMT 5 Apr 90

[“Political and Military Situation Report” for 1800 GMT on 4 April—read by announcer]

[Text] 1. On the Mavinga front, famine continues to weaken the enemy's already suffocating forces.

UNITA [National Union for the Total Independence of Angola] armed forces killed seven FAPLA [People's Armed Forces for the Liberation of Angola] soldiers trying to steal corn from the people's plantations this morning [4 April].

A Ural military vehicle belonging to the MPLA's [Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola] 1st Tactical Group was completely destroyed when it detonated a mine planted by FAPLA forces at 1120 [1020 GMT].

2. The column of the MPLA's 4th Tactical Group continues to suffer heavy losses as it moves along the Lomba River source area.

Our special forces shelled Cuito Cuanavale town yet again at 1830 on 3 April, forcing the enemy to think of alternative places to hide its aircraft.

4. [number as heard] In Caiundo, the [words indistinct] is unable to resume its work because it depended on the supply column that came under heavy attack between Missombo and Bimbe on 2 April.

5. Only direct UNITA-MPLA talks will bring peace and happiness to the Angolan people.

[Issued] Office of the Chief of General Staff, 4 April 1990

[Signed] Colonel Zacarias Mundombe, deputy military intelligence chief

Reports FAPLA Internal Dissension

MB2602082890 (Clandestine) Voice of Resistance of the Black Cockerel in Portuguese to Southern and Central Africa 0520 GMT 26 Mar 90

[Text] Dissension within the FAPLA [People's Armed Forces for the Liberation of Angola] forces have taken on antagonistic overtones.

The MPLA-PT's [Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola-Labor Party] Bie city zone command troops directly clashed with the 21st Brigade's forces in Cambolocuto square. Shooting continued for 80 minutes, needlessly killing one soldier and seriously wounding another three in FAPLA's 21st Brigade. Five zone command soldiers also sustained serious injuries.

The clash occurred when those MPLA units tried to confiscate people's possessions in Cambolocuto square.

Government Attacks on Civilians Reported

MB0204091690 (Clandestine) Voice of Resistance of the Black Cockerel in Portuguese to Southern and Central Africa 0518 GMT 2 Apr 90

[Text] Minse-DISA [Ministry of State Security-Directorate of Intelligence and Security of Angola] agents continue their barbarous actions in Bie Province. They besieged (Embal-Quissamba) village and murdered a youth called Inacio Cangombe in cold blood for trying to escape the clutches of the Minse-DISA assassins.

Our correspondent in Bie Province also reports that Daniel Ulica, a civilian, was executed by a group of FAPLA [People's Armed Forces for the Liberation of Angola] soldiers from Camacupa.

UNITA Commentary Praises U.S. Support

MB0304225490 (Clandestine) KUP in English to Southern and Central Africa 1900 GMT 3 Apr 90

[Commentary: "America Acted and Is Acting in the Interest of Democracy in Angola"]

[Text] Jamba, Tuesday, April 3 [dateline as received]—The MPLA [Popular Movement for the Liberation of

Angola] regime had miscalculated. It had thought that the combatants of UNITA [National Union for the Total Independence of Angola] were going to surrender in the face of the surprising and dreadful FAPLA [People's Armed Forces for the Liberation of Angola] war apparatus led by the Soviet military advisers and technicians, operating in the UNITA liberated areas.

In the same analytical framework it is clear that the MPLA war-puppets are feeding on the illusion of seeing a passive and indecisive America in relation to the worrying military situation which has prevailed between Cuito Cuanavale and Mavinga. The Russians and Cubans had advised the MPLA to act but fast so as to put the world in fait accompli. Had the MPLA devilish designs materialised one would be talking about not peace in Angola but of the genocide of the destroyed democratic forces and of sacrificed freedom.

Nothing happened in this way. Moreover, the patriotic and revolutionary Armed Forces for the Liberation of Angola, FALA, loyal to their heroic tradition in defence of the Angolan people, fought well, resisted in an exemplary way never seen before in Africa and the Third World. They halted the military adventure of the MPLA, and salvaged the Angolan people and the hope of freedom and democracy, and they are today intact on the Angolan soil.

Political and diplomatic support was needed in various international spheres.

Adequate war materiel was needed to counter-attack the huge sophisticated military potential of the Soviet Union accorded to the MPLA. America acted and is firmly acting in support of UNITA wisely led by our beloved president, Dr. Jonas Savimbi. The various types of the necessary material for immediate action on the battle field reached UNITA and UNITA knew to use them well and proof remained for the world to see how dedicated and intelligent and determined the men of the organisation of the Black Cockerel flag are.

Proud of its sons, Angola today continues to sing the song of freedom and of thanks to the great democratic America, of congratulations to the men and women of the Senate and House of Representatives and to President George Bush and his administration.

The battle is not yet over. This is only one phase of this war in which we are engaged. There is now need to supply UNITA with means to guarantee consolidation of the obtained victories and to completely neutralise the MPLA military apparatus, both on ground and in the air for genuine peace to return to Angola and all the [words indistinct] southern Africa. But necessary conditions need to be accumulated to open way for negotiations, without enemy troops on the outskirts of Mavinga, so as to realise a really effective ceasefire to allow the governing body of Angola to profoundly reform itself so that a democratic government of Angola will receive all its sons and daughters for a truly democratic and multiparty social, economic and political life.

UNITA is ready for genuine peace and national reconciliation, and the MPLA at this moment is only concretely showing us that it is still insisting on the weak-minded and wrong theses of capitulation and hegemonism.

The people of Angola are going to win and they deserve to win.

Comoros

Police Teargas Anti-Djohar Demonstrators

EA0404194990 Mayotte Radio France Overseas
in French 1600 GMT 4 Apr 90

[Text] In the Comoros, there were anti-Djohar street demonstrations this afternoon in Moroni, Grande Comore. Between 700 and 800 people—all of them supporters of Mohamed Taki, the unsuccessful candidate during the last Comoran presidential elections—gathered in the city center to discuss the restructuring of their movement, the National Union for Democracy in the Comoros.

At the end of the meeting, the great majority of the participants took their protests onto the streets and, armed with molotov cocktails, headed toward the Comoros Radio building. They demonstrated against President Said Mohamed Djohar. Gendarmes intervened to disperse the demonstrators, using teargas. One of the gendarmes, panic-stricken, fired a burst, injuring a woman in the leg. Shortly after that, the situation was calm again in the Comoran capital.

Mauritius

* Boolell on MSM/PT Division, Hindu Unity

90EF0315A Port Louis LE MAURICIEN in French
2 Mar 90 p 2

[Article by Vishwa Mootooocurpen: "Boolell: MSM/PT Division Will Mean End of 'Hindu Government'"]

[Text] "The day our (Hindu) community starts to break up over trifling disagreements, people will no longer respect us and we can say good-bye to Prime Minister Jugnauth." That was the basic message delivered by the leader of the Labor Party [PT] at a rally in the northern locality of Petit Raffray. In his comments on recent political events, Sir Satcam Boolell made a clear and undiluted appeal for Hindu solidarity, putting special emphasis on an improved relationship between the MSM [Mauritius Socialist Movement] and the PT. Without solidarity, he said, the Hindus "will be out of the government." The PT leader asserted that the post of prime minister should continue to be held by a Hindu for "a long time to come."

He said the quarreling between the two partners of the Alliance was over "trifling disagreements" and of no more importance than "domestic spats," but was really a

creation of the press, which he accused of subtly fanning the flames. However, this did not prevent him from saying to those who had come to hear him that "this government is not just an MSM government; it is for the Labor Party, too." He went on to say that "the prime minister has the right to dismiss me, as he did in 1984. But we have a right to remain in the government, a moral and legal right that cannot be contested."

Later in his speech, Sir Satcam Boolell said victory did not come easy in the last elections, and a "division" now would cause the Hindus to fall from power. Especially, he added, because everyone knows the "Hindu vote" is not big enough to "take power" on its own.

In that regard, he said: "Analysis of the figures from previous elections shows we ended up winning some districts by a razor-thin margin. By 100, 300, or 1,000 votes. If we don't win these close races, we don't get in power. With Hindu votes alone, we can win 13 districts, but that is not enough to take power. I can give you examples: Curepipe, Quatre-Bornes, Riviere-Noire, Riviere des Anguilles, Mahebourg, Vacoas-Floreal. We ought to think about that. Because if we shoot ourselves in the foot, it will get even worse."

Boolell said the Hindu unity already achieved is being sorely tested. "If you play around with it, you may lose it. That is all I am going to say about it. As a minority we need respect. And the majority needs to learn to work with the minority. As for the Muslims, we need to keep them on our side, even if they are only a small percent, because they also vote; and the Creoles, we need to court them a little bit too because they also vote, they are also a part of the country. But we, ourselves, must set the example. The day our community gets all worked up over trifling disagreements, people will no longer have any respect for us, and then we can say good-bye to Jugnauth as prime minister."

He continued: "So long as Hindus stay united, the country will be stable. And the prime minister needs to be Hindu for a long time to come. It is only natural: in England, an Indian or an African would be crazy to try to replace Mrs. Thatcher as prime minister. It is natural for the majority community to stay in power. It should have the prime ministership. We will conclude by saying it is true that under the law anyone can be prime minister, but confidence must first be established."

The PT leader said he was committed to being in the government until the end of his term in 1992, "or perhaps 1991," he said. "After that we will have to renegotiate, we will just have to see; a political party does not belong to people who are trying to destroy it."

Boolell said more than once that the important thing for the PT is not to compromise on two fundamental principles that the party can claim as its own: the freedom generally associated with human rights and democracy as defined in the constitution, where the people decide on their government every five years.

Antipress Violence

During his meeting yesterday Boolell made violent attacks on the press. According to the PT leader, the press is responsible for the "war between the MSM and the Labor Party," "sowing division within the Hindu community." Boolell said what the press needs is a good whipping.

Former Official Allowed To Leave

EA404150190 Mayotte Radio France Overseas in French 1600 GMT 3 Apr 90

[Text] In Mauritius, Sir Gaetan Duval, the former Mauritian deputy prime minister and leader of the Mauritian Social Democratic Party, the PMSD, who has been forbidden to leave the country, has been authorized by the Supreme Court to travel to France, notably to the neighbouring French island of Reunion.

Sir Gaetan has not been allowed to leave Mauritius since the opening of a judicial inquiry last year aimed at establishing his responsibility in the assassination in 1971 of political activist, Azor Adelaide. The PMSD leader must return to Mauritius by 30 April, which is the date for the legal authorities to issue their decisions resulting from the judicial inquiry.

Mozambique**Government Proposes 16 Apr Renamo Talks**

MB0504053790 Maputo Domestic Service in Portuguese 0400 GMT 5 Apr 90

[Text] The Government of the People's Republic of Mozambique has announced that it has proposed 16 April as the date for the start of peace talks with the ringleaders of the so-called Renamo [National Resistance Movement]. This was disclosed by President Joaquim Alberto Chissano in Accra, during an interview with Ghana Television on 4 April.

Our correspondent reports the Mozambican Government proposed Malawi as the venue for the talks with the armed bandit ringleaders.

President Joaquim Chissano said the Mozambican Government's proposals concerning the date and venue for the talks have already been handed over to the mediators to be delivered to the so-called Renamo.

President Chissano Departs for Europe 3 Apr

MB0304083090 Maputo Domestic Service in Portuguese 0800 GMT 3 Apr 90

[Text] President Joaquim Alberto Chissano left Maputo today for Europe to pay official visits to Spain and Portugal. He is scheduled to stop over in Ghana.

The Mozambican head of state and his wife are to begin their visit to Spain on 5 April at the invitation of King Juan Carlos and Queen Sofia.

President Joaquim Chissano will visit Portugal 9-12 April.

Namibia**Defense Force Training by UK To Begin 4 Apr**

MB2703064590 Windhoek Domestic Service in Afrikaans 0600 GMT 27 Mar 90

[Text] Defense Minister Mr. Peter Muesihange has announced that the official training of Namibia's own defense force will start on 4 April. Thirty-two British instructors arrived in Windhoek yesterday as part of the training team which, under the leadership of Brigadier (Tony Ling), will be responsible for the training of the defense force.

Mr. Muesihange told a news conference after the arrival of the British instructors that the training will take place at Okahandja and (Okoshela).

He said the first group will consist of 50 officer cadets and 150 junior officers, who will undergo an 8-week training course. Following the completion of the officers' course, recruitment and training of members of the first group of the 3d Battalion will begin.

Mr. Muesihange emphasized that the country's inhabitants must be protected against foreign aggression and against the exploitation of natural resources. He said this is why the Constitution provides for the establishment of the defense and police forces which will fulfill this need.

Government Asks UN Personnel To Remain

MB0404080090 Windhoek Domestic Service in Afrikaans 0600 GMT 4 Apr 90

[Text] The government has asked that about 1,270 UN Transition Assistance Group personnel remain in the country until June to carry out certain duties. It has been confirmed that 370 police monitors and about 900 military personnel will provide assistance to the government. They include 180 Nigerian, 80 Ghanaian, 50 Indian, and 60 Pakistani police monitors.

EEC To Assist in Marine, Trade Research

MB2303202190 Windhoek Domestic Service in Afrikaans 1900 GMT 23 Mar 90

[Text] The EEC has expressed its readiness to assist the Namibian Government in scientific research into the country's marine resources and the establishment of links with member states for the exploitation of fish resources.

EEC Director General for Development Dr (Dieter Freisch) said the 12 EEC and the Lome Convention countries welcomed Namibia as the 69th member of the group. He said Namibia will be granted observer status at the EEC as soon as its application for membership is received.

EEC To Allocate Development Funds

*MB2603082090 Windhoek Domestic Service
in Afrikaans 0600 GMT 26 Mar 90*

[Text] European Economic Community [EEC] Director General for Development Dr. (Dieter Freisch) says about 60 million (?rands) is to be allocated for development in Namibia, in addition to the normal funds to be made available to the country under the Lome Convention. Dr. (Freisch) made the announcement this weekend after talks with President Sam Nujoma.

He said as the new government has inherited a considerable budget deficit, the EEC will contribute a sum of more than (?14) million rands for budgetary assistance. An amount of (?) million rands will be allocated to health services in Ovambo. The money will be channeled through the World Health Organization.

Referring to assistance to the education sector in Namibia, Dr. (Freisch) said 670,000 rands has been set aside for [words indistinct] the EEC will also provide 1.2 million rands for programs aimed at ensuring income for people in the north of the country.

The Institute for Social and [word indistinct] Research will receive about 200,000 rands for an investigation into problems related to urbanization.

Dr. (Freisch) also held talks with several ministers on Namibian-EEC cooperation. Arrangements for Namibia's admission to the Lome Convention were also discussed. The convention [word indistinct] cooperation between the 12 EEC member states and 68 countries in Africa, the Pacific Ocean, and the Caribbean Sea.

Iran Considers Plans for Oil Refinery, Projects

*MB3003184890 Windhoek TIMES OF NAMIBIA
in English 28 Mar 90 p 5*

[Text] Iran is considering the construction of an oil refinery and starting of projects in the fields of agriculture, water resources and road infrastructure in Namibia. "It only depends on the Namibian government," Mr. Abbas Latifi, Charge d'Affaires of the Embassy of Iran in Windhoek told the TIMES yesterday.

Mr. Latifi explained that feasibility studies will be carried out as soon as the two government leaders sign agreements.

"All this could be possible within this year," he said.

Mr. Latifi added that Iran has already promised to supply Namibia with refined oil and petroleum products, pending the construction of a refinery.

The foreign ministers of the two countries signed a protocol agreement in which the Embassy of SWAPO [South-West African People's Organization] in Iran, which was established four years ago, changed into the Embassy of the Republic of Namibia. The Embassy of the Islamic Republic of Iran was formally established in Windhoek on March 23 1990.

Since the overthrow of the Tsar of Iran by the "Islamic revolution" in 1979, this country supported national liberation movements, and in particular SWAPO.

Mr. Litifi enumerated some concrete cases of support:

"Iran was the second country to grant full diplomatic status to SWAPO in 1986. The amount of 200,000 US dollars were given to SWAPO for the election campaign.

'The President of SWAPO and now of Namibia visited our country twice. In fact his last tour abroad was to Iran from where we flew him to Namibia. Unfortunately our plane was not granted landing rights in Windhoek and so we brought the president to Luanda.

"Iran, true to its Islamic principles has always assisted our brothers fighting for freedom or against poverty," Mr. Latifi said and pointed at the ministry called "Jahade Sazandeghi" which specialises in upgrading conditions in villages in Iran and the developing countries.

This ministry has already constructed road-, electricity-, and water facilities in villages of Tanzania and Ghana, Mr. Latifi said.

These projects are carried out merely as aid at the expense of the Iranian government and in Tanzania alone three million US dollars were spent on such projects.

Ali Akbar Hashemi-Rafsanjani, President of Iran also extended officially to the President of Namibia that country's readiness to render "all assistance it can offer."

Iran's deputy foreign minister, Hoseyn Sheikh of Eslam, attended on behalf of his government the Namibia independence celebrations.

He extended congratulations to the people of this country.

No Delays on Urgent Assembly Legislation Seen

*MB0304085790 Windhoek Domestic Service
in Afrikaans 0600 GMT 3 Apr 90*

[Text] National Assembly Speaker Dr. Moses Tjitendero says no urgent legislation due to be considered by the Assembly will be delayed unnecessarily.

Interviewed by the Namibian Broadcasting Corporation, Dr Tjitendero said although no standing rules and orders have as yet been laid down, the Assembly can be summoned at any time to deal with urgent matters. In such a

case, the standing rules and orders drawn up for the Constituent Assembly could be applied as procedure for the National Assembly.

Dr. Tjatendero, who is also chairman of the committee on standing orders appointed to provide guidelines for the functioning of the National Assembly, said these guidelines are expected to be (?finalized soon).

He added that the committee met for the first time last Friday, when [words indistinct] presented to members for their consideration.

Zambia

Party Secretary Receives Soviet Delegation

*MB3003054590 Lusaka Domestic Service in English
1800 GMT 29 Mar 90*

[Text] Party Secretary General Grey Zulu has called on the international community not to lift sanctions on South Africa if more positive changes are to be achieved. Comrade Zulu made the call when a Soviet delegation led by Comrade (Yuriy Azarov) called on him at Freedom House. Comrade Zulu said the only fear now

was that some countries may relax their pressure on South Africa just because some political prisoners have been released and allowed to operate and coordinate with the people. Comrade Zulu, who had earlier expressed his satisfaction with the warm relationship between the two countries, said the Frontline region was undergoing changes which [words indistinct] conditions being witnessed in Angola, Mozambique, and South Africa.

'Considerable Progress' on Marking Zaire Border

*MB3103102790 Lusaka Domestic Service in English
1800 GMT 30 Mar 90*

[Text] Parliament was told that Zambia and Zaire are yet to (?stick) beacons along their common border to complete the demarcation of the frontier along Luapula River. Foreign Affairs Minister of State Wilfred Wonani said the two countries had made considerable progress in resolving their border dispute. He was replying to Kaputa Member of Parliament (Wilson Chipili), who wanted to know what progress had been made in resolving the border dispute between Zambia and Zaire in Kaputa and Nchelenge districts.

Ivory Coast

Consumers 'Welcome' Commodities Price Cuts

AB0104214890 Abidjan Domestic Service in French
1245 GMT 1 Apr 90

[Text] According to a survey quickly conducted in some districts of Abidjan, the government decision to reduce the prices of essential commodities is really welcomed by consumers. Those who are well aware of the economic situation, however, wonder how the government will manage to offset its loss of profit.

Concerning the deductions to be made on salaries, views are mitigated. Some are of the view that the rates that were finally announced are not too much, while others, namely some civil servants, are frankly hostile to any idea of reduction. As for higher level civil servants, most of them have not aired their views for the moment, since they do not yet know the exact amounts of the deductions that should affect them.

Businessmen Warned To Implement Price Reductions

AB0204172090 Abidjan Domestic Service in French
0700 GMT 2 Apr 90

[Text] Schools will resume in a more relaxed atmosphere. The reduction of the prices of essential commodities by the government has generally been well accepted by the public. People were wondering how the government will make businessmen implement the measures. We can assure the public that the price reductions will be scrupulously respected by businessmen. The government will not allow dishonest businessmen to cheat the public. The Ministry of Commerce has already made it known that all businessmen who continue to sell commodities at the old prices will have their licences revoked in addition to penalties imposed by the law on commercial fraud.

Schools Reopen, Close Again in Abidjan

AB0204193090 Paris AFP in French 1417 GMT
2 Apr 90

[Text] Abidjan, 2 Apr (AFP)—High schools in Ivory Coast today reopened their doors after being closed for one month, but all government schools (almost 10,000 students) in the Cocody residential district of Abidjan closed down a few hours afterwards. This is because teachers refused to work in order to express their dissatisfaction with the salary cuts announced on Saturday, 31 March by the government, it was noted in the schools.

Medical doctors, who had been on strike for one week, however, resumed their consultations this morning, but activities slowed down considerably in the two government hospitals of Abidjan, where many patients gathered, it was noted. The situation was normal in the other cities of the country, according to early reports received by AFP.

Officials of the National Union of Senior Health Officers of Ivory Coast (Synacassi—autonomous union) reasserted today their opposition to all salary cuts. They are expected to meet in the coming days to define actions to express their refusal. At the university, resumption of lectures is slated for tomorrow for the three faculties of medicine, pharmacy, and science, while Wednesday, 4 April, is the date set for the faculties of economics, law, and humanities.

The National Union for Research and Higher Education (Synares—autonomous union) is spearheading the protest. One hundred and twenty-six of its members were chosen for interrogation on 19 March while demonstrating against the government plan and then released five days later.

As for the high school teachers, their National Union of Secondary Teachers of Ivory Coast (Synesci—autonomous union) is affected by a crisis. A group of "dissidents" opposed to salary cuts announced in late March the designation of an 11-member "provisional executive committee." Primary school teachers have not yet made known their stand. Their union is affiliated to the General Union of Ivory Coast Workers (UGTCI), a single federation affiliated to the Democratic Party of Ivory Coast (PDCI, in power).

High school teachers demonstrated their dissatisfaction this morning in one of the biggest government schools in Abidjan, the Lycee Classique (6,000 students), located in the residential district of Cocody. They refused to resume classes after the visit to their school by Alassane Ndiaye, the minister of education and scientific research, who was booed. Security forces then intervened and the school was closed down. Later on the protest spread to the government high schools in the district, and several thousand youngsters were found roaming the streets, although no strike order had been given. The protest, however, did not affect the Mermoz High School, the biggest private school in Abidjan (3,400 students, including 1,200 French youngsters).

A group of young people tried to demonstrate near the Abidjan City Hall, but the police quickly intervened and picked people up for interrogation, witnesses stated.

On 19 March, the authorities banned all gatherings and demonstrations all over the country "until further notice." On Saturday, 31 March, the government specified the amount of deductions to be made effective that day from the salaries of civil servants and employees from the private sector earning more than 100,000 CFA francs a month. A package of cuts in prices and rates was decreed to cushion the effects of these salary cuts and to ward off a social explosion.

Education Minister on Bassam Schools Disruption

*AB0304215590 Abidjan Domestic Service in French
1930 GMT 3 Apr 90*

[Excerpts] The minister of national education in charge of secondary and higher education, scientific research, and culture wishes to inform parents of students and the general public that the resumption of classes in the high schools throughout the nation occurred effectively on 2 April 1990. Parents whose wards have not yet rejoined their educational institutions have been urged to ensure that they return to their schools. They are also urged to do everything possible to ensure that these children do not miss many lessons. Also, the parents of students should pool their efforts with those of the authorities of our high schools in order to preserve the calm and serenity that are necessary for educational development. [passage omitted]

Here, Minister Alhassane Salif Ndiaye presents a report on the situation as it stood today:

[Begin Ndiaye recording] Before touching on the situation in Bassam and Bonoua, it must be said that throughout the country, all the educational institutes—primary schools and high schools—have resumed their activities. [passage omitted] Concerning Bassam, this morning we did indeed encounter some small difficulties, but I must tell you that at this time Bassam's high schools have resumed. What happened in Bassam? Some individuals, yet to be identified and who probably came from Abidjan, went to the College Moderne and caused some panic which led the other high schools to close down for safety reasons. We talked with the officials of Bassam's high schools and everything should be in order by tomorrow morning. Still concerning Bassam, as all measures have been taken to ensure security and tranquility at our high schools; the police and the gendarmerie, in doing their duty, arrested about 12 people. Two were the ringleaders and have been automatically expelled from their high schools while the other 10 have been handed over to their parents and are, therefore, suspended from their respective schools. Investigations are continuing. It is well understood that they might be banned from attending any high school in the Ivory Coast. The Bonoua high schools, having learned what was happening in Bassam, decided to close at about 1000; but since security forces were present, normal classes in the Bonoua high schools resumed this afternoon. [passage omitted] [end recording]

51 Persons Reportedly Arrested in Bassam

*AB0404121690 Abidjan Domestic Service in French
0700 GMT 4 Apr 90*

[Text] Following the incidents that occurred yesterday in Bassam, 51 people were arrested. Among these were 34 high school students and 17 unemployed persons.

No Classes Held at University 4 Apr

*AB0404142590 Paris AFP in French 1134 GMT
4 Apr 90*

[Text] Abidjan, 4 Apr (AFP)— There were no lectures today at the six faculties of the Abidjan University, and leaflets were distributed on the campus calling on students to remain "vigilant" and asking for the dissolution of the MEECI (Movement of Students and Pupils of the Ivory Coast) affiliated with the single party of the country, according to AFP journalists at the scene. The university was closed by Ivorian authorities on 2 March following demonstrations. On 30 March, the government announced the reopening of the university following two phases: Tuesday, 3 April, the Faculties of Sciences, Pharmacy and Medicine; today, 4 April, the Law School and the Faculties of Arts and Economics.

The absence of many lecturers yesterday prevented the effective resumption of classes at the Pharmacy and Sciences Faculties. But classes resumed yesterday at the Medical School.

No strike order was given for the time being, either by the SYNARES (National Union for Research and Higher Education) or by students groups. About 21,000 students are registered in the six faculties of the University of Abidjan for the 1989-1990 academic year.

Police Clash with Anti-Regime Demonstrators

*AB0504101890 Paris AFP in French 1000 GMT
5 Apr 90*

[Text] Abidjan, 5 Apr (AFP)— Incidents broke out this morning around 0930 GMT in several places in Abidjan between police and counter-demonstrators during marches in support of President Felix Houphouet-Boigny, according to AFP reporters at the scene.

Shortly after the arrival of a group of pro-government demonstrators near the presidency in the Plateau area, high school and university students started throwing stones at officials and policemen and the policemen responded by throwing tear gas.

In the residential area of Cocody, high school and university students clashed with police who were trying to prevent them from going to the Plateau area. There, too, the policemen used tear-gas.

Liberia**Legislature Rejects Dialogue With Nimba Rebel Chief**

*AB0404210890 Monrovia Radio ELWA in English
2000 GMT 4 Apr 90*

[Text] The National Legislature has rejected an appeal made by the president of the Liberian Red Cross Society, Reverend J. Edwin Lloyd, that dissident Charles Taylor meet with the legitimate president of Liberia, Dr.

Samuel Kanyon Doe in a dialogue to resolve the present crisis in Nimba County. A capitol release issued today said members of the legislature in this reaction said Taylor should not be dignified by meeting with President Doe as Taylor was not only a dissident, but also a fugitive from justice. It observed that you cannot negotiate with a thief who has burglarized your home, the release said.

The members of the legislature pointed out that perhaps during Rev. Lloyd's recent visit to the Ivory Coast on alleged Red Cross business, he may have clandestinely met with Taylor, and this is what dissident Taylor may have suggested to the Red Cross boss.

Government Restricts Reporting on Nimba Fighting

*AB3003204690 Monrovia Radio ELWA in English
2000 GMT 30 Mar 90*

[Text] The Government of Liberia today announced that effective immediately, news about Nimba County and the rebel incursion will be issued by the Ministry of National Defense through the Ministry of Information, Culture, and Tourism. The government has accordingly advised all media institutions in the country to confirm their stories on the situations in Nimba with the Ministry of Information or Defense before publication.

An Executive Mansion release said the government's pronouncement comes in the wake of incorrect and inaccurate publication of information on the incident in the county, which it said tends to cause fear and anxiety among citizens and residents in the country. The government said it will issue periodic statements on developments in Nimba County so as to keep the public informed about issues on the incident.

Senegal

Demonstrations Mar National Day Celebrations

*AB0404181290 Paris AFP in French 1534 GMT
4 Apr 90*

[Text] Dakar, 4 Apr (AFP)—A banned demonstration, organized by the Senegalese opposition, was held this morning in Dakar at the same time ceremonies marking the 30th anniversary of Senegal's independence were taking place, an AFP correspondent has noted.

Security forces used teargas about 100 meters from Independence Square where at 1000 (local and GMT time) the authorities were attending a very short official ceremony: just a review of the troops by President Diouf in an open car and awarding of decorations.

Some hundreds of demonstrators, neither chanting slogans nor brandishing banners but acting in small groups, threw stones at the security forces who were massively deployed early this morning in the area. The security forces, according to eyewitnesses, made a number of arrests.

It is also reported that acts of vandalism were committed at several markets around the capital, according to eyewitness accounts gathered by AFP. Several minor incidents of fire were noted, and minibarricades were set up in the middle of a very busy highway in the capital and vehicles were set on fire. But calm returned at about 1230 (local and GMT time).

Several days ago, the opposition had announced its intention to lay a wreath at the Martyrs Monument, a program which was banned by the authorities. Yesterday evening, the opposition's order for a "saucepans concert" after President Diouf's speech, was not followed.

According to the opposition, more incidents followed by arrests reportedly took place at Louga in the northern part of the country. These reports, however, could not be confirmed.

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06 APRIL 90

